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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1770.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Thrum's Bookstore,
Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

JOE HOWARD, JR.

AT CONVENTION.

Views on the Situation Among
the Candidates.

McKINLEY SURE OF NOMINATION.

Morton's Chances Hopeless and Reed
a Back Number—All Unite on
Ohio's Napoleon—"Me Too" Platt
Turned Down—Quay Still Anxious.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The money
plank of the platform has been agreed
upon. It is a victory for the Middle
West, but is perfectly satisfactory to
the extreme east.

This is the resolution:

"The Republican party is unreserv-
edly for sound money. It caused the
enactment of the law providing for
the resumption of specie payments in
1879. Since then every dollar has
been as good as gold. We are unal-
terably opposed to every measure cal-
culated to debase our currency or im-
pair the credit of our country. We are
therefore opposed to the free and un-
limited coinage of silver, except by in-
ternational agreement, which we fa-
vor, and until such agreement can be
obtained the existing gold standard
should be preserved. We favor the
use of silver as currency, but to the
extent only that its parity with gold
can be maintained, and we favor mea-
sures designed to maintain inviolable
the money of the United States, whether
coin or paper, at the standard of the
most enlightened nations of the
earth."

THEIR MONEY PLANK.

Republicans Will Declare Against
Free Coinage.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Joseph
Howard, in his special correspondence,
says: This is the eve of the conven-
tion, and a mighty unpleasant eve at
that. The weather would appear to be
in harmony with the delegates. Your
news men will tell you that they
haven't anything to tell you. The situ-
ation is absolutely unchanged. No
one has entertained a moment's doubt
of the certainty of McKinley's nomi-
nation, so there is no novelty in that
situation. Platt came here claiming
sixty votes, and tonight he has fifty-
nine and a half, so there doesn't ap-
pear to be much alteration in that
arithmetical problem. The gold men
have insisted right along that the
platform would be satisfactory to the
people of the country who believe
there should be 100 cents' worth of
metal in every Governmental obliga-
tion. Tonight everybody concedes
that the platform in that respect will
be as strong as expert intelligence can
make it.

—One live topic of conversation
or gossip and of effort today is the
Vice-Presidential candidate.

The program, as at present arranged,
assuming that the name of Senator
Quay will be presented, calls for two
speeches by the chairmen, temporary
and permanent, and five by the pre-
senter of candidates: Foraker, who
will name McKinley; Depew, who will
speak for Morton; Lodge, who will en-
dorse Reed; Baldwin, who will speak
for Allison, and possibly Governor
Hastings, who is to go through the
farce with Brother Quay.

CONGRESS IS ADJOURNED.

Last Days Work in Senate and
House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The final
session of the House today was devoid
of public interest. The appropriation
bills had been passed and the House
simply waited for the end to come.
A number of the members were made
happy by the passage of some local
bills of interest to their districts. Be-
yond a little misunderstanding be-
tween Bailey of Texas and Marsh of
Illinois the utmost good feeling pre-
vailed.

Turner of Georgia, on behalf of the
minority, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this
House are due and are hereby ten-
dered to Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of
the House of Representatives, for the
ability, efficiency and impartiality
with which he has discharged the ar-
duous and responsible duties of his

office during the present session of
Congress."

The resolution was greeted with
great applause and enthusiastically
adopted by a standing vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Vice-
President Stevenson brought the ses-
sion of the Senate to a final close at 4
o'clock today, after a brief valedic-
tory expressing his thanks to the Sen-
ators for their courtesies to him
through the session. The galleries
were well filled but there was an ab-
sence of the packed corridors incident
to an eventful close of Congress. The
session began at 12 o'clock, but no busi-
ness was transacted beyond the for-
malities preceding an adjournment.

PLATT TURNED DOWN.

Contested Cases Nearly All Declared
Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The spell in
the Empire State is broken. Svengali
Platt has lost the potency of his politi-
cal power. After an all-night con-
test before the National Committee,
ending at 4 o'clock this morning, a de-
cision was reached in the cases of the
contested districts, and the anti-Platt
delegates were slated in all of them but
one, where the contestants abandoned
their contest, and in another district
where a half vote was given to each
side, the anti-Platt victory was only a
partial one. The result is a severe
blow to Platt, and a distinct weaken-
ing of his power.

VOTE FOR MCKINLEY.

St. Louis Delegates Impatient to
Cast Their Ballots.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Bradley of Ken-
tucky has withdrawn; Quay is like the
man who had the tussle with the bear,
and would like to let go; Allison has
no supporters outside of Iowa; Mor-
ton's case is hopeless; Reed, bulky as
he is, is still too slender a Reed for
many Republicans to lean upon, and
five-sixths of the delegates are im-
patiently waiting for the opportunity to
get down to business and vote for
Major McKinley, the one man of all
others in the nation whom the Re-
publicans most desire to lead them on
to victory. This is the situation in St.
Louis today.

RUDOLPH WINS.

Supreme Court Decision in the Ne-
vada Bank Suit.

The Sugar Stock Put up as Security
for a Debt of C. A. Spreckels Can-
not be Sent to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Rudolph
Spreckels has won a Supreme Court
victory in his suit against the Nevada
Bank relative to sending out of this
country stock given by him as security.
The Superior Court order dissolving
a preliminary injunction was yesterday
reversed.

In 1894 C. A. Spreckels purchased of
Claus Spreckels Hawaiian bonds for
\$700,000, pledging collateral securities
exceeding the amount of the debt. As
additional security, Rudolph Spreckels
pledged 5,000 shares of the Pauahau
Plantation Company, valued at \$500,-
000, under agreement with Claus Spre-
ckels that it should not be transferred
out of the owner's name upon the cor-
poration books until after the maturity
of the debt. In December, 1894, Claus
Spreckels transferred and assigned the
debt and securities to the Nevada Bank.
One-half of the debt was paid and one-
half of the securities transferred to the
owners. The bank threatened to send
the stock certificates to Hawaii and
cause them to be transferred from the
owner's name.

A preliminary injunction was dis-
solved by the Superior Court and Ru-
dolph Spreckels appealed. Justice Hen-
shaw, in the opinion handed down yester-
day, said:

"In the case of a pledge, unless this
particular form of procedure be neces-
sary for his protection, it will not be
adjudged to be within his rights, for
the effect of it might be to imperil upon
the other hand valuable rights and
privileges of the pledgor. Thus, as here,
it would give rise to questions involv-
ing the right to vote the stock at cor-
porate elections, questions as to who
should receive and retain dividends,
questions of the removal of the stock
to foreign jurisdictions, and the like."
It is not the law of this State,
nor is it the law generally, that a trans-
fer upon the books of the corporation
is essential to the creation of a valid
pledge.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier re-
siding at Monroe, Mich., was severely
afflicted with rheumatism but received
prompt relief from pain by using
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says:
"At times my back would ache so badly
that I could hardly rise. If I had not
gotten relief I would not be here to
write these few lines. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm has done me a great deal
of good and I feel very thankful for
it." For sale by all druggists and deal-
ers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

SOUTH AFRICAN REFORMERS FREE.

Pay Fines of \$25,000 and are
Released From Custody.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA BADLY MIXED.

No Money to Pay Spanish Soldiers.
General Lee Says Situation is De-
plorable—Protection of Sugar In-
dustry—Peace in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—United
States Vice-Consul Knight at Cape
Town, South Africa, cabled the State
Department to-day as follows:

"Reform leaders released, with fine
of \$25,000 each. No banishment."
This closes the Hammond incident.

LONDON, June 12.—All of the Lon-
don papers this morning dwelt upon
the commercial instinct of the Boers in
fining the Reformers. The Times says:

"It will be a considerable addition to
the flourishing revenues of the Trans-
vaal. But, after all, persons engaged
in the perilous business of revolution-
making must expect to pay when they
lose. On the whole, however, President
Krueger has let off the 'little dogs'
cheaply. The punishment is substan-
tial, but it cannot be pronounced vindic-
ative or even excessive."

"The release of the Reformers ought
to mark a distinct step forward in the
reconciliation of the two races. Time
will be needed to assuage the passions
and prejudices aroused, but unless they
are kept alive by continued provoca-
tions they will subside ere long. We
are too busy and practical a race to
nurse a grudge unless the wrongs that
cause it remain unredressed."

The article concludes with a tribute
to President Krueger for acting up to
the spirit of the friendly assurances
he gave to the British authorities, and
urges the redress of the grievances of
the Uitlanders, saying: "The President
has begun well. We hope, in the inter-
est of his own countrymen, as well as
that of our own, that he will not light-
ly weary in well doing."

FOR BEET SUGAR.

Western Delegates Will Present Reso-
lutions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—California, Ne-
braska and Utah will urge the adoption
of a declaration in favor of encouraging
the beet sugar industry. National Com-
mitteeman H. M. de Young of California
says he expects this proposition to
receive the support of all the States
where cereals are produced, because the
beet industry will give a crop paying
\$50 an acre, where corn and wheat pay
only \$5 and \$10. Last year California
produced 40,000,000 pounds of beet su-
gar. The following is a draft of the
plank to be proposed:

"The practicability of successfully
growing sugar beets throughout the
United States having been clearly dem-
onstrated, we believe the expansion of
this industry will materially add to the
wealth of our farmers and increase the
value of our farming lands. And we
therefore favor such a measure as will
increase the production of all of the
\$125,000,000 now sent to foreign coun-
tries in payment for this indispensable
article."

"We advocate sufficient protection to
develop a national sugar industry."

"We favor adequate protection to any
new industry which will help our agri-
cultural class. For instance, a national
sugar industry."

TRIAL OF JAMESON.

The Prosecution Has Presented All
of Its Evidence.

LONDON, June 12.—The trial of Dr.
Jameson and the other Transvaal raid-
ers was resumed today. The prosecu-
tion closed with the production of the
famous cryptograms exchanged between
the various parties interested in the
raid. Sir Edward Clarke, for the de-
fense, intimated that unless further
proofs were forthcoming regarding the
proclamation of the foreign enlistment
act, and its application to the case, he
should hereafter submit that the court
had no jurisdiction. The trial was ad-
journed until Monday.

HUSTLE FOR PREMIERSHIP.

Balfour and Chamberlain Playing
Their Cards.

LONDON, June 13.—The great race
for the Premiership of England between
Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamber-
lain has become extremely interesting
to close observers. The rivalry between
these two statesmen has always been
keen, but the actual race commenced

when they became members of the same
cabinet. Chamberlain's opportunity
came with Jameson's raid into the
Transvaal, and he took it boldly. The
ground he then gained he has more than
maintained, and in the opinion of
expert politicians he is now too far
ahead for Balfour to catch up with him.

How great is the muddle into which
Balfour has got Parliamentary business
is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact
that despite the Government majority
of nearly 150 there is a legislative dead-
lock in the Commons, and the Con-
servative leaders have been compelled
to resort to the desperate expedient of
summoning a meeting of the rank and
file to talk over the situation.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

Consul General Lee Speaks on Af-
fairs in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—"The war now
being waged in Cuba is devastating the
island," said Consul General Lee. "I
understand enough of the situation to
know that the destruction of property
between the lines of the contending
forces is enormous."

"Bodies of troops from both the Cu-
ban and Spanish armies, and bands of
men belonging to neither side, rob and
burn because there is no authority be-
tween the lines to restrain them."

"The property of American citizens is
suffering greatly, and will continue to
suffer until peace comes. Peace should
come immediately. But there is no peace
and will not be for a long time if it de-
pends on a decisive victory by one side
or the other."

FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Pay of Spanish Troops Three Months
in Arrears.

MADRID, June 10.—In official circles
the report is denied that Spain has re-
ceived a note from the United States
suggesting friendly intervention in Cu-
ban affairs.

A dispatch received here from Ha-
vana says the administration there is
in serious financial trouble. The pay
of the Spanish troops is reported to be
three months in arrears, and in conse-
quence the soldiers are believed to be
discontented. Another dispatch from
Cuba says the insurgents recently ex-
ploded a dynamite mine, wounding
eight citizens.

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

Removal of All Probability of Com-
plications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The
speech made by Count Goluchowski,
the Austrian Prime Minister, has re-
moved all probability of complications
in the far East and has destroyed Greek
hopes of intervention of the powers.
The German Ambassador at Constanti-
nople is supporting the action of the
French and Russian Ambassadors in
giving friendly counsel to the Porte.

Pacific Fleet Command.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is re-
ported in naval circles that Rear Ad-
miral Ramsey, present chief of the Bu-
reau of Navigation, and who retires
next spring, will take command of the
Pacific squadron in August, succeeding
Rear Admiral Beardslee, whose two
years' sea duty expires in that month.
Admiral Beardslee is said to be op-
posed to relinquishing his present bil-
let and is making strenuous efforts to
retain it. Commodore Howell made ap-
plication some months ago for assign-
ment to the Pacific squadron, but was
refused, which is taken as an indication
that it is reserved for some officer of
high rank.

Sailors Killed by the Sun.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from
Bombay says the British second class
twin screw cruiser Bonaventure, flag-
ship of the east India squadron, flying
the flag of Rear Admiral Edmund
Drummond, lost seventy men by sun-
stroke on the voyage from Colombo to
Pondicherry.

Weyler Wants a Change.

HAVANA, June 10.—Captain General
Weyler has cabled Generals Inclan, Mu-
nex and other chiefs of Pinar del Rio
province to take part in an important
conference here. It is believed the dis-
cussion is based on a proposition to
change the plan of campaign.

Portugal as a Mediator.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to
the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Full
details of Portugal's offer to mediate
between England and Brazil in relation
to the Trinidad affair have been receiv-
ed by President Moraes.

Royal Yachts in a Race.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 11.—
The regatta of the Royals Southampton
Yacht Club was sailed today over the
usual course. The Meteor won the race,
finishing at 7:52:50. The Britannia fin-
ished at 8:10:30 and Ailsa at 8:19:30.

Spreckels in Germany.

BERLIN, June 13.—Claus Spreckels
was investigating the methods and ma-
chinery of the beet sugar refining in-
dustry of Magdeburg during the week.

Britains' Ambassador to France.

LONDON, June 13.—The Saturday
Review announces that Lord Standif
will succeed Lord Dufferin as British
Ambassador at Paris.

Heir to the Persian Throne.

TEHERAN, June 12.—Mohammed Ali
Mirza, eldest son of the Shah, was pro-
claimed heir apparent today.

GENERAL DIMOND DYING IN NEW YORK.

Stricken While en Route to
Carlsbad, Germany.

HIS SON HARRY ATTENDS HIM.

A Victim of Brights Disease—Ill for
Several Months—Head of a Famous
Commission House—Connections in
Honolulu—Head of State Militia.

The family of Major General W. H.
Dimond received word yesterday that
the General is very ill in New York.
He is at the Gilsey House and his son
Harry is with him, says the San Fran-
cisco Examiner of the 16th inst. At
first it was reported that the General
was dead, but the dispatch from Harry
Dimond said that he was still alive.
Since receiving this dispatch the family
has been waiting with anxiety for fur-
ther news.

General Dimond has been a very sick
man for several months. Last week,
acting on the advice of his physicians,
he started for Europe, hoping to regain
his health there. His son Harry accom-
panied him. That his condition was
very precarious was known to his fam-
ily when he started, but they hoped for
the best.

General Dimond is the managing
partner of the firm of Williams, Di-
mond & Co. He is a leading Republi-
can and is commander of the National
Guard of this State. He has a wide cir-
cle of friends in the principal clubs, of
nearly all of which he is a member, as
well as in the Knights Templar, Odd
Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Le-
gion and Grand Army, to all of which
orders he belongs. The general has
many friends in the East and in Ha-
waii, where he was born. He has been
superintendent of the mint, chairman of
the Republican State central committee
and once nearly secured his party's
nomination for Governor.

His family consists of three sons and
two daughters. The Dimond girls were
the leaders of the young society set
prior to their marriage a couple of years
ago, and since being wedded they have
always entertained largely. They were
very popular with the debutantes as
well as the younger married people.

Miss Eleanor Dimond and Paul R.
Jarboe were married at Trinity Church
on September 10, 1894, and two weeks
later Miss Mae Dimond became the wife
of Joseph S. Tobin at the Dimond resi-
dence on Washington street.

There are three sons, Edwin R. Di-
mond, who resides with his family at
2204 Pacific avenue, Harry Dimond,
who was born in Honolulu, and is un-
married, and W. W. Dimond, whose
business is in Honolulu.

When his daughters were married
General Dimond kept house with his
son Harry at the Washington street
residence, while his daughters sought
their own homes. The lonely life did
not suit him, and since the death of his
wife his daughters have been his con-
stant companions. So he leased the
Coleman residence and the three fami-
lies occupied it in common. They en-
tertained extensively during the past
year. The General has been engaged
in building a permanent home for him-
self on Webster street, near Broadway.

W. W. Dimond, son of the General,
whose store is in the von Holt block,
had no particulars beyond what was
in the newspapers, and two telegrams
from his brother Harry. One, dated the
16th, stated that his father had been
unconscious for twenty-four hours and
that his condition was hopeless. The
other was dated the 17th and merely
stated that his condition was then un-
changed.

Lucky Fish Inspector.

Fish Inspector Kellipio is now hap-
py, for now there is being erected just
outside the lower end of the fishmar-
ket a house that will contain two
rooms, one office and the other a bed-
room. He will be the sole occupant of
this mansion and intends to rig it up
in true Hawaiian style. Ever since he
began his duties in the office which
he now holds, Mr. Kellipio has worried
along with a small tent which has been
to say the least most inconvenient.
Just here it seems a fit place to men-
tion the creditable work Mr. Kellipio
has been doing in keeping the fish-
market in such good condition at all
times. It is positively above reproach.

The U. S. S. Charleston was busy all
day yesterday with the work of taking
on coal. She will sail for San Fran-
cisco today, probably late in the after-
noon.

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JOE HOWARD, JR. AT CONVENTION.

Views on the Situation Among
the Candidates.

McKINLEY SURE OF NOMINATION.

Morton's Chances Hopeless and Reed
a Back Number—All Unite on
Ohio's Napoleon—"Me Too" Platt
Turned Down—Quay Still Anxious.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The money
plank of the platform has been agreed
upon. It is a victory for the Middle
West, but is perfectly satisfactory to
the extreme east.

This is the resolution:

"The Republican party is unreserv-
edly for sound money. It caused the
enactment of the law providing for
the resumption of specie payments in
1879. Since then every dollar has
been as good as gold. We are unan-
imously opposed to every measure cal-
culated to debase our currency or im-
pair the credit of our country. We are
therefore opposed to the free and un-
limited coinage of silver, except by in-
ternational agreement, which we fa-
vor, and until such agreement can be
obtained the existing gold standard
should be preserved. We favor the
use of silver as currency, but to the
extent only that its parity with gold
can be maintained, and we favor mea-
sures designed to maintain inviolable
the money of the United States, whether
coin or paper, at the standard of the
most enlightened nations of the
earth."

THEIR MONEY PLANK.

Republicans Will Declare Against
Free Coinage.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Joseph
Howard, in his special correspondence,
says: This is the eve of the conven-
tion, and a mighty unpleasant eve at
that. The weather would appear to be
in harmony with the delegates. Your
news men will tell you that they
haven't anything to tell you. The situ-
ation is absolutely unchanged. No
one has entertained a moment's doubt
of the certainty of McKinley's nomi-
nation, so there is no novelty in that
situation. Platt came here claiming
sixty votes, and tonight he has fifty-
nine and a half, so there doesn't ap-
pear to be much alteration in that
arithmetical problem. The gold men
have insisted right along that the
platform would be satisfactory to the
people of the country who believe
there should be 100 cents' worth of
metal in every Governmental obliga-
tion. Tonight everybody concedes
that the platform in that respect will
be as strong as expert intelligence can
make it.

One live topic of conversation
or gossip and of effort today is the
Vice-Presidential candidate.

The program, as at present arranged,
assuming that the name of Senator
Quay will be presented, calls for two
speeches by the chairmen, temporary
and permanent, and five by the pre-
sents of candidates: Foraker, who
will name McKinley; Dewey, who will
speak for Morton; Lodge, who will en-
dorse Reed; Baldwin, who will spout
for Allison, and possibly Governor
Hastings, who is to go through the
farce with Brother Quay.

CONGRESS IS ADJOURNED.

Last Days Work in Senate and
House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The final
session of the House today was devoid
of public interest. The appropriation
bills had been passed and the House
simply waited for the end to come.
A number of the members were made
happy by the passage of some local
bills of interest to their districts. Be-
yond a little misunderstanding be-
tween Bailey of Texas and Marsh of
Illinois the utmost good feeling pre-
vailed.

Turner of Georgia, on behalf of the
minority, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this
House are due and are hereby ten-
dered to Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of
the House of Representatives, for the
ability, efficiency and impartiality
with which he has discharged the ar-
duous and responsible duties of his

office during the present session of
Congress."

The resolution was greeted with
great applause and enthusiastically
adopted by a standing vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Vice-
President Stevenson brought the ses-
sion of the Senate to a final close at 4
o'clock today, after a brief valedic-
tory expressing his thanks to the Sen-
ators for their courtesies to him
through the session. The galleries
were well filled but there was an ab-
sence of the packed corridors incident
to an eventful close of Congress. The
session began at 12 o'clock, but no busi-
ness was transacted beyond the for-
malities preceding an adjournment.

PLATT TURNED DOWN.

Contested Cases Nearly All Declared
Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The spell in
the Empire State is broken. Svengali
Platt has lost the potency of his polit-
ical power. After an all-night con-
test before the National Committee,
ending at 4 o'clock this morning, a de-
cision was reached in the cases of the
contested districts, and the anti-Platt
delegates were slated in all of them but
one, where the contestants abandoned
their contest, and in another district
where a half vote was given to each
side, the anti-Platt victory was only a
partial one. The result is a severe
blow to Platt, and a distinct weaken-
ing of his power.

VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

St. Louis Delegates Impatient to
Cast Their Ballots.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Bradley of Ken-
tucky has withdrawn; Quay is like the
man who had the tussle with the bear,
and would like to let go; Allison has
no supporters outside of Iowa; Mor-
ton's case is hopeless; Reed, bulky as
he is, is still too slender a Reed for
many Republicans to lean upon, and
five-sixths of the delegates are impa-
tiently waiting for the opportunity to
get down to business and vote for
Major McKinley, the one man of all
others in the nation whom the Rep-
ublicans most desire to lead them on
to victory. This is the situation in St.
Louis today.

RUDOLPH WINS.

Supreme Court Decision in the Ne-
vada Bank Suit.

The Sugar Stock Put up as Security
for a Debt of C. A. Spreckels Can-
not be Sent to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Rudolph
Spreckels has won a Supreme Court
victory in his suit against the Nevada
Bank relative to sending out of this
country stock given by him as security.
The Superior Court order dissolving
a preliminary injunction was yesterday
reversed.

In 1894 C. A. Spreckels purchased of
Claus Spreckels Hawaiian bonds for
\$700,000, pledging collateral securities
exceeding the amount of the debt. As
additional security, Rudolph Spreckels
pledged 5,000 shares of the Paauhau
Plantation Company, valued at \$500,-
000, under agreement with Claus Spreckels
that it should not be transferred
out of the owner's name upon the cor-
poration books until after the maturity
of the debt. In December, 1894, Claus
Spreckels transferred and assigned the
debt and securities to the Nevada Bank.
One-half of the debt was paid and one-
half of the securities transferred to the
owners. The bank threatened to send
the stock certificates to Hawaii and
cause them to be transferred from the
owner's name.

A preliminary injunction was dis-
solved by the Superior Court and Rud-
olph Spreckels appealed. Justice Hen-
shaw, in the opinion handed down yes-
terday, said:

"In the case of a pledge, unless this
particular form of procedure be nec-
essary for his protection, it will not be
adjudged to be within his rights, for
the effect of it might be to imperil upon
the other hand valuable rights and
privileges of the pledgor. Thus, as here,
it would give rise to questions involv-
ing the right to vote the stock at cor-
porate elections, questions as to who
should receive and retain dividends,
questions of the removal of the stock
to foreign jurisdictions, and the like."
It is not the law of this State,
nor is it the law generally, that a trans-
fer upon the books of the corporation
is essential to the creation of a valid
pledge.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier re-
siding at Monroe, Mich., was severely
afflicted with rheumatism but received
prompt relief from pain by using
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says:
"At times my back would ache so badly
that I could hardly rise. If I had not
gotten relief I would not be here to
write these few lines. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm has done me a great deal
of good and I feel very thankful for
it." For sale by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

SOUTH AFRICAN REFORMERS FREE.

Pay Fines of \$25,000 and are
Released From Custody.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA BADLY MIXED.

No Money to Pay Spanish Soldiers.
General Lee Says Situation is De-
plorable—Protection of Sugar In-
dustry—Peace in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—United
States Vice-Consul Knight at Cape
Town, South Africa, cabled the State
Department to-day as follows:

"Reform leaders released, with fine
of \$25,000 each. No banishment."

This closes the Hammond incident.

LONDON, June 12.—All of the Lon-
don papers this morning dwell upon
the commercial instinct of the Boers in
fining the Reformers. The Times says:
"It will be a considerable addition to
the flourishing revenues of the Trans-
vaal. But, after all, persons engaged
in the perilous business of revolution-
making must expect to pay when they
lose. On the whole, however, President
Krueger has let off the 'little dogs'
cheaply. The punishment is substan-
tial, but it cannot be pronounced vin-
dictive or even excessive."

"The release of the Reformers ought
to mark a distinct step forward in the
reconciliation of the two races. Time
will be needed to assuage the passions
and prejudices aroused, but unless they
are kept alive by continued provoca-
tions they will subside ere long. We
are too busy and practical a race to
nurse a grudge unless the wrongs that
cause it remain unredressed."

The article concludes with a tribute
to President Krueger for acting up to
the spirit of the friendly assurances
he gave to the British authorities, and
urges the redress of the grievances of
the Uitlanders, saying: "The President
has begun well. We hope, in the inter-
est of his own countrymen, as well as
that of our own, that he will not light-
ly weary in well doing."

FOR BEET SUGAR.

Western Delegates Will Present Reso-
lutions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—California, Ne-
braska and Utah will urge the adoption
of a declaration in favor of encouraging
the beet sugar industry. National Com-
mitteeman H. M. de Young of Califor-
nia says he expects this proposition to
receive the support of all the States
where cereals are produced, because the
beet industry will give a crop paying
\$50 an acre, where corn and wheat pay
only \$5 and \$10. Last year California
produced 40,000,000 pounds of beet su-
gar. The following is a draft of the
plank to be proposed:

"The practicability of successfully
growing sugar beets throughout the
United States having been clearly dem-
onstrated, we believe the expansion of
this industry will materially add to the
wealth of our farmers and increase the
value of our farming lands. And we
therefore favor such a measure as will
increase the production of all of the
\$125,000,000 now sent to foreign coun-
tries in payment for this indispensable
article."

"We advocate sufficient protection to
develop a national sugar industry."
"We favor adequate protection to any
new industry which will help our agri-
cultural class. For instance, a national
sugar industry."

TRIAL OF JAMESON.

The Prosecution Has Presented All
of Its Evidence.

LONDON, June 12.—The trial of Dr.
Jameson and the other Transvaal raid-
ers was resumed today. The prosecu-
tion closed with the production of the
famous cryptograms exchanged between
the various parties interested in the
raid. Sir Edward Clarke, for the de-
fense, intimated that unless further
proofs were forthcoming regarding the
proclamation of the foreign enlistment
act, and its application to the case, he
should hereafter submit that the court
had no jurisdiction. The trial was ad-
journed until Monday.

HUSTLE FOR PREMIERSHIP.

Balfour and Chamberlain Playing
Their Cards.

LONDON, June 13.—The great race
for the Premiership of England between
Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamber-
lain has become extremely interesting
to close observers. The rivalry between
these two statesmen has always been
keen, but the actual race commenced

when they became members of the same
cabinet. Chamberlain's opportunity
came with Jameson's raid into the
Transvaal, and he took it boldly. The
ground he then gained he has more
than maintained, and in the opinion of
expert politicians he is now too far
ahead for Balfour to catch up with him.

How great is the muddle into which
Balfour has got Parliamentary business
is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact
that despite the Government majority
of nearly 150 there is a legislative dead-
lock in the Commons, and the Con-
servative leaders have been compelled
to resort to the desperate expedient of
summoning a meeting of the rank and
file to talk over the situation.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

Consul General Lee Speaks on Af-
fairs in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—"The war now
being waged in Cuba is devastating the
island," said Consul General Lee. "I
understand enough of the situation to
know that the destruction of property
between the lines of the contending
forces is enormous."

"Bodies of troops from both the Cu-
ban and Spanish armies, and bands of
men belonging to neither side, rob and
burn because there is no authority be-
tween the lines to restrain them."

"The property of American citizens is
suffering greatly, and will continue to
suffer until peace comes. Peace should
come immediately. But there is no peace
and will not be for a long time if it de-
pends on a decisive victory by one side
or the other."

FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Pay of Spanish Troops Three Months
in Arrears.

MADRID, June 10.—In official circles
the report in denied that Spain has re-
ceived a note from the United States
suggesting friendly intervention in Cu-
ban affairs.

A dispatch received here from Ha-
vana says the administration there is
in serious financial trouble. The pay
of the Spanish troops is reported to be
three months in arrears, and in conse-
quence the soldiers are believed to be
discontented. Another dispatch from
Cuba says the insurgents recently ex-
ploded a dynamite mine, wounding
eight citizens.

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

Removal of All Probability of Com-
plications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The
speech made by Count Goluchowski,
the Austrian Prime Minister, has re-
moved all probability of complications
in the far East and has destroyed Greek
hopes of intervention of the powers.
The German Ambassador at Constanti-
nople is supporting the action of the
French and Russian Ambassadors in
giving friendly counsel to the Porte.

Pacific Fleet Command.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is re-
ported in naval circles that Rear Ad-
miral Ramsey, present chief of the Bu-
reau of Navigation, and who retires
next spring, will take command of the
Pacific squadron in August, succeeding
Rear Admiral Beardslee, whose two
years' sea duty expires in that month.
Admiral Beardslee is said to be op-
posed to relinquishing his present bil-
let and is making strenuous efforts to
retain it. Commodore Howell made ap-
plication some months ago for assign-
ment to the Pacific squadron, but was
refused, which is taken as an indication
that it is reserved for some officer of
high rank.

Sailors Killed by the Sun.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from
Bombay says the British second class
twin screw cruiser Bonaventure, flag-
ship of the east India squadron, flying
the flag of Rear Admiral Edmund
Drummond, lost seventy men by sun-
stroke on the voyage from Colombo to
Pondicherry.

Weyler Wants a Change.

HAVANA, June 10.—Captain General
Weyler has cabled Generals Inclan, Mu-
nex and other chiefs of Pinar del Rio
province to take part in an important
conference here. It is believed the dis-
cussion is based on a proposition to
change the plan of campaign.

Portugal as a Mediator.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to
the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Full
details of Portugal's offer to mediate
between England and Brazil in relation
to the Trindad affair have been receiv-
ed by President Moraes.

Royal Yachts in a Race.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 11.—The
regatta of the Royals Southampton
Yacht Club was sailed today over the
usual course. The Meteor won the race,
finishing at 7:52:50. The Britannia fin-
ished at 8:10:30 and Alisa at 8:19:30.

Spreckels in Germany.

BERLIN, June 13.—Claus Spreckels
was investigating the methods and ma-
chinery of the beet sugar refining in-
dustry of Magdeburg during the week.

Britains' Ambassador to France.

LONDON, June 13.—The Saturday
Review announces that Lord Standif
will succeed Lord Dufferin as British
Ambassador at Paris.

Heir to the Persian Throne.

TEHERAN, June 12.—Mohammed Ali
Mirza, eldest son of the Shah, was pro-
claimed heir apparent today.

GENERAL DIMOND DYING IN NEW YORK.

Stricken While en Route to
Carlsbad, Germany.

HIS SON HARRY ATTENDS HIM.

A Victim of Brights Disease—Ill for
Several Months—Head of a Famous
Commission House—Connections in
Honolulu—Head of State Militia.

The family of Major General W. H.
Dimond received word yesterday that
the General is very ill in New York.
He is at the Gilsey House and his son
Harry is with him, says the San Fran-
cisco Examiner of the 16th inst. At
first it was reported that the General
was dead, but the dispatch from Harry
Dimond said that he was still alive.
Since receiving this dispatch the family
has been waiting with anxiety for fur-
ther news.

General Dimond has been a very sick
man for several months. Last week,
acting on the advice of his physicians,
he started for Europe, hoping to regain
his health there. His son Harry accom-
panied him. That his condition was
very precarious was known to his fam-
ily when he started, but they hoped for
the best.

General Dimond is the managing
partner of the firm of Williams, Di-
mond & Co. He is a leading Republi-
can and is commander of the National
Guard of this State. He has a wide cir-
cle of friends in the principal clubs, of
nearly all of which he is a member, as
well as in the Knights Templar, Odd
Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Le-
gion and Grand Army, to all of which
orders he belongs. The general has
many friends in the East and in Ha-
waii, where he was born. He has been
superintendent of the mint, chairman of
the Republican State central committee
and once nearly secured his party's
nomination for Governor.

His family consists of three sons and
two daughters. The Dimond girls were
the leaders of the young society set
prior to their marriage a couple of years
ago, and since being wedded they have
always entertained largely. They were
very popular with the debutantes as
well as the younger married people.

Miss Eleanor Dimond and Paul R.
Jarboe were married at Trinity Church
on September 10, 1894, and two weeks
later Miss Mae Dimond became the wife
of Joseph S. Tobin at the Dimond resi-
dence on Washington street.

There are three sons, Edwin R. Di-
mond, who resides with his family at
2204 Pacific avenue, Harry Dimond,
who was born in Honolulu, and is un-
married, and W. W. Dimond, whose
business is in Honolulu.

When his daughters were married
General Dimond kept house with his
son Harry at the Washington street
residence, while his daughters sought
their own homes. The lonely life did
not suit him, and since the death of his
wife his daughters have been his con-
stant companions. So he leased the
Coleman residence and the three fami-
lies occupied it in common. They en-
tertained extensively during the past
year. The General has been engaged
in building a permanent home for him-
self on Webster street, near Broadway.

W. W. Dimond, son of the General,
whose store is in the von Holt block,
had no particulars beyond what was
in the newspapers, and two telegrams
from his brother Harry. One, dated the
15th, stated that his father had been
unconscious for twenty-four hours and
that his condition was hopeless. The
other was dated the 17th and merely
stated that his condition was then un-
changed.

Lucky Fish Inspector.

Fish Inspector Kelipio is now hap-
py, for now there is being erected just
outside the lower end of the fishmar-
ket a house that will contain two
rooms, one office and the other a bed-
room. He will be the sole occupant of
this mansion and intends to rig it up
in true Hawaiian style. Ever since he
began his duties in the office which
he now holds, Mr. Kelipio has worried
along with a small tent which has been
to say the least most inconvenient.
Just here it seems a fit place to men-
tion the creditable work Mr. Kelipio
has been doing in keeping the fish-
market in such good condition at all
times. It is positively above reproach.

The U. S. S. Charleston was busy all
day yesterday with the work of taking
on coal. She will sail for San Francis-
co today, probably late in the after-
noon.

ARTIST FISHER TO PAINT HAWAII.

Will Visit the Islands and
Paint Pictures.

ARTIST WITH A REPUTATION.

Has Exhibition in Dresden, Paris and
Berlin—Yosemite Valley a Favorite
Subject—Maui Valley to be Por-
trayed—Waipio Gulch and Falls.

For the first time in many months
the people in Honolulu are to be treated
to an exhibition of paintings from the
hand of an artist whose reputation in
California is the best. Nor is he en-
tirely unknown here, for on the walls
of the homes of a few art connoisseurs
paintings in oil or water colors by
Hugo A. Fisher are to be found.

Mr. Fisher was born in Bohemia,
forty-three years ago, and when old
enough studied under his father, a
celebrated artist in Prague. At eighteen
years of age he went to New York,



HUGO A. FISHER, Artist.

opened a studio and began making a
reputation. Ten years ago he moved to
San Francisco, and during his residence
at the Golden Gate he has become,
through conscientious treatment of his
subjects, one of the best known and
most sought after artists on the coast.

He has painted for the barons there,
and his works are to be found in the
homes of the Hopkins, Fairs, Stan-
fords, Donohues and others. One pic-
ture, a study of the Yosemite, was
painted on an order from a Mr. Le Roy,
and by him exhibited in the Paris
Salon. Mr. Fisher has also exhibited
in the salons at Berlin, London and
Dresden. He took first prize at the
State Exhibition in California for a
painting of Grass Lake.

He brought with him to Honolulu a
painting of Yosemite Valley, showing
the Merced river winding through the
valley, the giant peaks on either side
throwing their shadows in wonderful
grandeur. This is said to be the only
painting of Yosemite made from this
particular point, and the subject has in
no way lost its interest or attractive-
ness through Mr. Fisher's handling.
The painting is a large one, and the
price—well! it is beyond the reach of
the average Honolulu art lover. But as
W. G. Irwin has a half dozen of Mr.
Fisher's paintings, he may want to pos-
sess this one when he sees it.

The artist was seen at Sans Souci
Friday, where he had gone for the pur-
pose of studying the effects. In response
to a question by an Advertiser reporter
he said:

"This is my first visit to the Islands,
and I come with two objects in view:
First, to exhibit some paintings I have
brought with me; this I have arranged to
do with the Pacific Hardware Com-
pany. They have taken the pictures and
will exhibit them as soon as their art
rooms have been newly decorated in
warmer tones than they now have on
the walls. Second: For new ideas.

"In the meantime I will make some
sketches of whatever strikes my fancy
on this island, and then visit Hawaii,
where I understand there are some ro-
mantic gorges and high waterfalls, riv-
alling in some respects the great Yo-
semite. There are several of these falls
in Waipio, I think it is called, but I do
not remember ever having seen a paint-
ing of them. I shall visit there and
make some pictures. These, of course,
will be sold if customers are found for
them. Then I will make other paintings
and exhibit them in San Francisco and
New York, where I feel quite sure they
will be of interest.

"The ideas of the people over there
regarding the scenery here are rather
vague and are confined principally to
some excellent paintings of the volcano
by the great Taverneir and your Mr.
Hitchcock, who, I believe, was a pupil
under him. Beyond the glowing fires
in that wonderful natural furnace the
people of New York have seen nothing
of the grand scenery to be found here.
Why, today, as I walked out here, the
mountains and valleys on the left of
the road were to me most charming,
and I wonder they have not been put on
canvas by some of the numerous art-
ists who have visited here."

"Do you mean the place that meets
your eye after you have left King street
and made the first turn on the road?"
"The very spot. Some one—a Mr.
Norton, I think, who walked with me
part of the distance—told me it was
Maui Valley!"

"You should wait, then, Mr. Fisher,
until the clouds are hanging low in the
valley and the sun shining above. You
will find effects in coloring that are
seen nowhere but in these Islands. It is
said there are more different shades of
green in the foliage here than can be

found in the largest paint factories in
the United States."

"But not so many that your local
artist, Mr. Hitchcock, has been unable
to find them. I have seen his work, and
it cannot be spoken of too highly."

"You will sketch the Falls?" Mr.
Fisher was asked.
"Anything that has color, anything
that will look well I will sketch—and,
by the way, there are some excellent
opportunities for character studies out
here. I walked up Nuuanu street last
night and found a mine of interest and
effects in the women who sell flowers
and wreaths. They are good subjects."
"When will you begin your work?"
"At once, as soon as I find a suitable
place for a studio."

SPANISH INTOLERANCE HEREDI- TARY.

In view of the fierce attacks that are
now being made upon the civilization or
want of civilization of the Spaniard,
a defense of this race that seems so
steadily set on the downward course
is, to say the least, not without inter-
est. The Mexican Herald maintains
that the Spaniard is not so bad as the
majority of Americans try to make
out. That he has defects is admitted,
but the Herald believes that one
should hardly look for jocosity and
liberality of opinion among a people
who fought for eight centuries against
the Moors.

"By the law of heredity the Spaniard
has become serious and disposed to
vehement defense of his opinion. He
comes of a militant race and has some-
thing of the soldier in him, whether he
be priest or artisan, merchant or paint-
er. His great work was done in main-
taining a bulwark, formidable and not
to be broken down, against the north-
ward march of the Moors. Had the
Spaniard been less martial, had he
been of feeble stuff, less adusto, we
should have had another Turkey in
France and Germany. In a word,
Christian civilization would have per-
ished from the earth, and civilization
would have taken on another form.
Monogamous marriage would have
given place to polygamy; womankind
would not have been raised to its
present high level, which has been the
work of Christianity, and if, as seems
probable, Mohammedan science had
not within it the germ of progress, we
should have today a Europe without a
railway or a telegraph, the common
people sunk, as in Morocco, in degen-
eration, cruel and degrading punish-
ments the rule, and all the squalor of
the degenerate Moor. Perhaps the New
World would not have been discovered,
or, if it had been, the call to prayer
from lofty minarets might today be
heard in Mexico!"

The writer for the Mexican Herald
might also have added that the intol-
erance of the Spaniard for liberality of
religious opinions drove Christians
from the country to seek lands where
they might escape torture and the
horrors of the Inquisition. The Span-
ish undoubtedly did serve a good pur-
pose and the world is none the worse
for the race having been in existence,
but the fact that it has once saved a
continent from heathen barbarity is a
shade worse than its own is no reason
why the more enlightened nations
should now stand by and calmly watch
the continuance of the Spanish perse-
cution in one of the few colonies which
the nation now controls. If the Span-
iard is not responsible for what he is
doing on account of the disposition in-
herited from former generations he
will gain a certain amount of sympa-
thy, but it is none the less the mis-
sion of the more highly civilized people
to teach him a lesson in humanity.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The field of electricity is a wide one,
and our knowledge of its power is in-
creasing rapidly. Edison has just
completed a new lamp which is going to
do away with the present incan-
descent light and give us the purest of
white light at a very much reduced
cost.

The "fluorescent" lamp, as it has been
named is similar to the incandescent
lamp, but is unlike it, in that the whole
globe glows with a pure white light.
The light is emitted from a metallic
crystal called "tungstate." This crystal,
if only slightly rubbed, at once be-
gins to glow. Edison has succeeded in
fusing the crystals into the inside of a
it is soft enough to hold the crystals,
glass globe, by heating the glass till
it is soft enough to hold the crystals.
Two wires enter the globe at one end,
but do not meet. By means of an in-
duction current the molecules of the
wire are set in motion and in turn set
in motion the molecules of air in the
globe. The air molecules are driven
with inconceivable rapidity against the
crystals of tungstate on the inner side
of the globe, and the continuous com-
pact makes them glow. Hence the
new white light.

That the new white light will be ex-
tremely cheap seems certain. In the
incandescent lamp Edison claims that
only five per cent. of the electrical
force is turned into light, ninety-five
per cent. going into heat. In the fluo-
rescent lamp the whole of the electrical
force is turned into light, so that a low

amount of electricity only will be need-
ed. The amount of light emitted is
very much greater. A two-candle
power fluorescent lamp will light a
room as well as a sixteen-candle power
incandescent light.

This is a practical application of
electricity that will be hailed with
joy. The present plan of electric light-
ing is good, but it is expensive. Given
a cheap illuminant, as this fluorescent
lamp is claimed to be, and the days of
the oil lamp are doomed.

A PRINTERS BLUNDER.

Honolulu's political Bishop has had
a sad joke played upon him. Of course
it is the irrepressible printer that is
in fault, and the good Bishop's proof
reader must have missed the word.
In an article in the Diocesan Maga-
zine in which the Bishop dances on the
Y. M. C. A. and the Countess
Wachtmeister with equal joy and grace,
for the Bishop is a graceful dancer, he
says:

"It is not three years since the Con-
gregationalist body published through-
out use length and breadth of the United
States that the overthrow of the mon-
archy had been rendered absolute-
ly necessary in order to save the Chris-
tianity planted by the missionary fath-
ers from being swept away by the re-
turning tide of the old Hawaiian Pa-
ganism."

"That this was pure fiction is well
known."

Now it is very evident that the wor-
thy prelate wrote this "is" pure fic-
tion. The paragraph concluding with
the words "Hawaiian Paganism" is
pure fiction and we quite agree with
what the Bishop meant to say.

But this is only one more instance of
the malevolence of that demon of a
composer, that descendant of the man
who produced "See the poor martyr
with his shirt on fire!" It is bad
enough that the poet should suffer from
the mad pranks of the comp, and it is
only the deserved fate of the journalist
but when he lays his unholy fingers
upon the copy of a direct successor of
St. Peter, it is really time to see if
something cannot be done to stop him
in his sacrilegious course. In Eng-
land they used to say that until a
Bishop was killed the railway com-
panies would take no trouble over their
railway accidents, and up to this we
have looked upon the vagaries of the
comp with a lenient not to say a
twinkling eye. But all our com-
passion is gone; post him in the deepest
dungeon of the Castle Moat; try some-
thing pleasant with "boiling oil," as
the Mikado says. Stay, we have it, a
more dread punishment still. Let him
be taken to hear one of the good Bish-
op's sermons. Poor fellow!

ADAPTABILITY OF CELESTIALS.

Who says the Celestial is not adapt-
able? It is the preconceived notion of
the outer barbarian or foreign devil
that he is not. The stock stories all
tend to show that he is very unadap-
table, and as a rule the stock stories
are based on facts.

But there is a generation of Celestial
here which certainly is adapting it-
self to Western methods, and oddly
enough it is to be noticed in a game,
viz. baseball. Centuries of use have
made the Chinese shoulder peculiarly
unadapted to throw a ball in the man-
ner of the Western boy. Yet if anyone
will watch the game of baseball played
daily by the children of the Chinese
school on the corner of Fort and Ber-
etania streets he will see that the young
Celestial pitcher has quite overcome
his hereditary tendencies and pitches
his ball in approved Yankee fashion.

And this makes one think that if the
inherited physical characteristics are
overcome, so may be the mental char-
acteristics. The mental attitude of any
 Asiatic is entirely different from our
own. Their ethics are not our ethics,
their morals are not our morals, nor
are the standards of right and wrong
the same as ours. It is next to impos-
sible for an American or a European
to view any matter from a Chinese
standpoint. It is just as impossible for
a Chinese to view matters from a Eu-
ropean standpoint. We can readily un-
derstand the mental attitude of a Ger-
man, a Frenchman or a Russian, but
dealing with the Eastern we are at a
loss.

The work done among the young Chi-
nese of this city, commenced by Mr.
F. W. Damon, and now continued un-
der the Government, is likely to give
some Chinese whose minds, trained
entirely on Western methods, may gain
a thorough assimilation with Western
methods of thought. If the arm has
learned to pitch a ball properly, per-
chance the brain has acquired the
tinge of Western thought.

BICYCLERS.

It would be a good idea to teach our
policemen to use a bicycle. It has been
done with much success in New York,
where the "cycle cops" as they are
called are now quite a feature on the
streets of that city. We have the

mounted patrol, but a few cycles would
come in very handy some day or night
when a patrolman was not available.
Moreover, when a patrolman is sent
anywhere in a hurry the clang of his
horse's hoofs pounding on the road
gives ample notice of his approach,
while a bicycle would bear the police-
man silently to the spot he might be
required in, before the evil-doers real-
ized that the guardian of the law was
at hand.

It is marvellous how popular cycling
has become away from here. There is
a statement in an exchange that on a
Sunday in New York "thirty thousand
were a wheel on the boulevard." The
fashion has been growing in Eng-
land till it has become a perfect craze.
The Thames, which at this season only
a short year ago was alive with steam
launches, while the banks were lined
with punts, is now practically deserted
and the former river marines can be
seen careering over the country on
their wheels.

Here the bicycle is still in its infan-
cy. Though go-ahead enough in some
things, there is a tendency to conser-
vatism in others. There are still a
number of antidiluvians who don't
think it correct for a woman to ride a
bicycle. Their position is analogous to
the savage who, having gone naked all
his life, looks with horror upon the
innovation of a shirt and trousers,
which his descendants have been in-
duced to wear. These antidiluvians
had no objection to a lady sitting
astride of a horse, but to sit astride of
a bicycle is quite another thing. They
forget that sitting astride of a horse
was in its day every bit as far ahead
of the days of pillions as the bicycle is
ahead of their views. The day will
come when a bicycle will be as neces-
sary a part of a woman's equipment as
a parasol or a cloak.

AN ADVANCE IN SURGERY.

France, whose physicians are ever
wide awake and progressive, has adopt-
ed a new method of treatment by which
a large portion of the injured limbs
now amputated can be saved. Dr.
Reclus, who is the inventor of the pro-
cess, says that whatever the extent
or gravity of the lesions, he never, un-
der any circumstances, amputates the
limb, but merely wraps it in antiseptic
substances by a veritable embalming
process, leaving nature to separate the
dead from the living tissues.

This method preserves for the pa-
tient a much larger part than would be
left after amputation. He also freely
uses hot water. Before "embalming"
the limb, a jet of hot water 140 degrees
to 144 degrees Fahrenheit is made to
irrigate all parts of the wound, thor-
oughly cleansing it. He claims that the
advantages of hot water are, first,
it is antiseptic, heat increases the po-
tency of antiseptic substances; sec-
ond, it stanches the flow of blood; third,
it helps to compensate for the loss of
heat caused by the bleeding. After the
dead tissue has separated from the
living, the matter of dividing the bone
is a small matter for the surgeon.

Our doctors here may have adopted
this method. It certainly commends
itself to the mind of the layman. It is
gentle in its treatment and does away
with the gory unpleasantness of the
operating table and the glittering ar-
ray of angry knives and nippers. The
method is not down among the "sched-
ule rates," but from its simplicity it
will probably, like Mr. Wegg's poetry
"come high."

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun
master, sailed for San Francisco with
a full load of sugar Saturday.

W. H. RICE. Stock Raiser LIVE STOCK.

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

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Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or
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H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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LIHUE, KAUAI.



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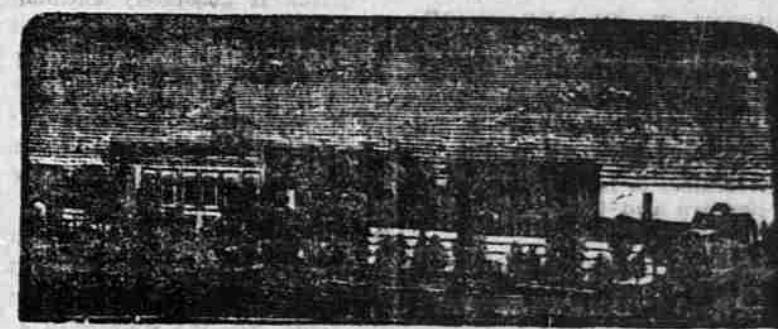
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—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. HUGGLES, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



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DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care
and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfort-
able, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and are pleasantly
situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent,
with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of
admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other
particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCE:
DR. C. G. LEY, San Francisco DR. H. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco
DR. W. H. HAYS, San Francisco DR. J. P. COLEMAN, San Francisco
DR. R. A. McLEOD, San Francisco DR. J. H. WOODLEY, San Francisco
DR. E. A. TOWN, San Francisco DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco
DR. G. A. SHUMWAY, Napa, Asst. Asst. State Insane Asylum.

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Effective.**

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Recommended
for Very
Impure Water.**

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can be CLEANED by
the user. ALL IM-
PURITIES ARE RE-
MOVED, and the
most FOUL WATER
is rendered pure
and palatable.

FOR SALE BY

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

WAS NOT D

Disasterous Eff

KONA PROPER

Wharves Twist
Houses Floor
Washed Away
of Water Ove

Great was the
Friday morning
G. Hall arrived
counts of the tide
As usual, a few c
als went running
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garding loss of
coast and terribl
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wave and the dan
celved from Cap
W. G. Hall.
"We were at
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soon steaming o
danger was over
"The wave cam
struck Kawaihae
around the Kona
Ka

"The first wave
a. m. The wharf
test of years wa
ished.

"Wave struck
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M. F. Scott and
lumber was wash
were set to work
restored. The v
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badly damaged."

Following is a
received from J
agent at Kailua,
convenience:
"Great excitem
day last, June 15
wave.
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ance of an arch
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when it stopped
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"You can ima
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sweep everything
"My family an
back of my stove
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are up to their y
"The official o
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to remove them,
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of the stationer
ernment records
deal of damage
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writing."

Following is a
written by Miss
friend in Honolu
"I have not ti
describe in deta
tidal wave yeste
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about 9 o'clock
native man I
came outside an
sea. I did look
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ter I returned
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ty natives had
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Hall to Maui,
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five wooden.

WAS NOT DONE BY THE DREDGER IN THE HARBOR

Disasterous Effects of the Tidal Wave.

KONA PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Wharves Twisted Out of Shape and Houses Flooded—Lumber Piles Washed Away at Kailua—Mountains of Water Over Thirty Feet High

Great was the excitement in the city Friday morning when the steamer W. G. Hall arrived from Hawaii with accounts of the tidal waves on that island. As usual, a few crack-brained individuals were running about the city spreading all sorts of sensational stories regarding loss of life along the Kona coast and terrible disaster in all quarters. The following account of the tidal wave and the damage it caused was received from Captain Simerson of the W. G. Hall.

"We were at Honouapoo on Monday morning, when the tidal wave was first noticed. As soon as I saw the danger I whistled to the boats and we were very soon steaming out to sea. After the danger was over we returned.

"The wave came from the southwest, struck Kawaihae first and then went around the Kona and Kau way to Hilo.

Kawaihae. "The first wave struck at about 8:15 a. m. The wharf which has stood the test of years was completely demolished.

Kailua. "Wave struck at about 8:30 and demolished the lumber yards of Messrs. M. F. Scott and George Clark. All the lumber was washed out to sea, but boats were set to work and much of this was restored. The warehouse was filled with water and much of the freight was badly damaged.

Following is an abstract of a letter received from J. Kaelemakule, sub-agent at Kailua, and inserted here for convenience:

"Great excitement prevailed on Monday last, June 15, occasioned by a tidal wave.

"Without warning the sea rose eight feet over usual high water mark. The wharf at the landing was twisted out of position, and at present has the appearance of an archway. The sea entered McDougall's and also my store, and when it stopped rising the water was two and a half feet over my veranda floor.

"You can imagine how we all felt. We naturally first thought of getting to a place of safety, thinking that another wave, larger than the first, would sweep everything before it.

"My family and the people living just back of my store are moving what personal effects they can readily take, and are up to their waists in water.

"The official documents and records were hastily thrown up to the highest shelves in my office. It was impossible to remove them; we were all surrounded by water. I am glad, however, to report that with the exception of some of the stationery the books and Government records are unharmed. A great deal of damage no doubt has been done here and along the Kona coast, but I have not time to report them at this writing."

Following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Paris of Kailua to a friend in Honolulu:

"I have not the strength or time to describe in detail the terrors of the tidal wave yesterday (Monday). I hope never to experience another. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning when a native man I had been talking with came outside and told me to look at the sea. I did look. It was fast receding, leaving rocks and places bare. I went over to Kaelemakule's and while there the tide flowed in and was soon quite beyond the usual high water mark. After I returned to the house the water receded very rapidly, washing over the rocks like a freshet. I sat in the lanai thinking what I should do. The suspense was dreadful. The next time the wave came higher, and the third time the water came pouring in over the wall. After that it subsided slightly and I began to think it was dying out, and went into the house, when suddenly Mrs. Senter screamed: 'Oh, what shall we do? It is going to be terrible!' I rushed out and found the yard flooded with water."

"On the impulse of the moment I said, 'Let us go up stairs.' So up we flew. Then I called to the natives who were on the big wall at the side and asked what we ought to do. They said: 'Come over quickly and go mauka.' I ran to the front of the house, and I'll never forget that sight. Just the sea in front of us, everything obliterated. It seemed to come in successive swells. Between two waves we waded through the water where it was most shallow and then up on the wall. It is well we left the house when we did, for the water rushed in and filled the lower part. When I returned about an hour afterward everything was in a terrible state. The water had receded, leaving the walls broken and debris scattered all about the place. Just before sunset another wave came, reaching way into the place. While this one was receding we gathered blankets, bags and a few other articles and rushed out to spend the night somewhere. We found a little house just above where about twenty natives had gone, and there camped out on the lanai."

Miss Paris came down on the W. G. Hall to Maui, and after making a short stay there will come on to Honolulu.

Keauhou. "Wave struck about 8:30 a. m., and the water rose about thirty-five feet, entering the cave on the side of the pali. Nine houses were completely demolished. Of these four were grass and five wooden. The home of Charles Kai-

aki, who has charge of Queen Dowager Kapiolani's land, was among the number. When the wave receded fish were scattered in among the lantana bushes. It may sound like a fish story, but the fishy creatures were even hanging in the branches of the lantana bushes. Probably the most severe effects of the wave were felt at Keauhou. The cause of the great height of thirty-five feet is easily explained when it is remembered that Keauhou is in a very narrow bay.

Napooopoo. "Wave struck at about 9 a. m., and the water reached thirty feet. Three houses were washed away and lumber from the lumber yard of M. F. Scott was scattered all over Kealakekua bay.

Kaunaloa. "Wave struck at about 9 a. m., and reached thirty feet. Moses Barrett's house was destroyed, as was the wharf. The water got into the warehouse and caused considerable damage.

Hookana. "Wave struck at about 9:30 a. m., and reached about eight feet. The wharf was destroyed, together with the Chinese stores. The bridge at this place was probably the worst damage of any.

Kaunaloa. "Wave struck at about 9:40 a. m., and reached twelve feet. The wharf and four houses were washed away.

Honouapoo. "Wave struck at about 9:40 a. m., and reached twelve feet. A big timber from one of the scows was torn away by the force of the water and taken up into the large pond.

Punaluu. "Wave struck at the same time as at Honouapoo, and reached the same height. No damage done.

"The natives along the shore at Punaluu, as well as Honouapoo, remembering the sad havoc caused by the tidal wave in 1868, when eighty-one lost their lives, betook themselves to higher ground for safety. They were seen dragging their canoes, bed clothes, etc., after them. At Punaluu the majority slept out all night, and on Tuesday they moved back to their houses, says a Kau correspondent.

Hilo. "Wave struck at about 10 a. m., and reached in the neighborhood of eight feet. No damage done.

"All along the Kona coast three very heavy waves were felt in the morning. After that they became very much less in height and continued throughout Monday and Tuesday, ceasing entirely Wednesday morning. Fish were lying all over the place, and at Keauhou large rocks and debris took the place of a formerly beautifully smooth sand beach.

"There were no lives lost, but a great deal of damage to property resulted."

KAU NEWS NOTES.

Wave Is Principal Excitement—Drought Threatened.

KAU (Hawaii), June 17.—On Monday about 10 a. m. a telephone message came from Kailua saying that a tidal wave was washing over the wharves, and into the stores. A few moments later it made its appearance at Honouapoo and Punaluu, causing considerable excitement.

Managers Hewitt and Walton were soon at their respective landings, and were ready to remove the sugar, etc., from the warehouses in case the sea increased. At both places three waves in the neighborhood of ten feet high came rushing in. After that the water continued to rise and fall for several hours. No damage was done at either place. At Kaunaloa five small buildings were washed away.

It looks as if Kau is to have one of its old-time droughts. There has been no rain for a long time, and the water supply is running short. The dry wind is commencing to tell on the cane, and if rain does not come soon, the future will not be very bright for the plantations. Strong trade winds have been blowing day and night for over six weeks, and it looks as if it will continue for some time to come.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Co.'s Naalehu and Hilea mills are still grinding and making plenty of sugar. The Waialeale left on the 12th with a full load from Honouapoo.

MAKAWELI MERRY MAKING.

First of Series of Entertainment at Plantation Hall.

MAKAWELI (Kauai), June 17.—An entertainment was given in the Makaweli plantation hall on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. Those present enjoyed listening to a varied program of instrumental music, songs, recitations, etc. Refreshments were served at the close of this part of the entertainment, which was followed by dancing.

This was the second of a series of monthly entertainments instituted by Mrs. Morrison for the benefit of the plantation people. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Garvie had charge of the evening's entertainment.

Coffee Planter's Opinion.

MR. EDITOR:—Referring to John M. Horner's article, "Is Guatemala Coffee Best?" without attempting to discuss the question of the trees, I would suggest that the quotation "75 cents per pound at the plantation" is misleading. A Guatemala dollar is only 50 cents American money.

Yours truly,

JNO. M. DAVIS.

South Kona, June 14, 1896.

The Claudine came in from Maui ports early Sunday evening. She brought a large number of passengers and a big freight.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. F. FIDELITY, and E. E. WATTS, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, defendants. Under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TALLULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAIA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock P. M., said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1)

The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having frontage on King, Milliani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Milliani Street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot containing an area of 169.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. C. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Krasemann to W. M. Gibson dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. O. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 3586, L. O. A. 6428, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kaima to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 56, folios 450-452.

(2)

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa. Hialekuanani mentioned in deed of Emma Kaele-nalani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. O. A. 2330 mentioned in deed from K. N. Krasemann to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. O. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3)

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7089, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Pomaris, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 157.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.88 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Ber, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 30, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealahua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 323.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uilama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1880, recorded in Liber 116, folio 38, and described in Land Commission Award 5556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 527 1-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, folio 271.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,638, containing 772 1-100 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. O. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796 conveyed by Keawehi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. O. A. 10,641, conveyed by John S. Gibson, W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, to Kaaina conveyed by K. Kaaina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1886, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 31st day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 157 from the Hawaiian Government of Punaluu containing 9078 acres, and of Kapaemahu, containing 2201 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 108 of Kailua Au-pua, Pailu Kamao, containing 8200 acres, expiring June 30, 1916, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 228 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kapaemahu, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$200, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August, 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolele to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kaima to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kailua on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

JOHN NOTT,



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Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face. Cures Scrofula Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - JUNE 23, 1896.

Kona coffee, according to Williams-Diamond's circular, is among the only coffees that hold their own in the world's market. Of course Kona coffee is but a name. It is really Hawaiian coffee which commands the market. Much of the coffee recently shipped is from Puna, and the grade of coffee there is as good as any that comes from the windward side. The coffee-growers of the Islands should feel elated.

The following, clipped by a Kauai correspondent from a recent copy of Science, is interesting reading for the anti-registration forces:

"The civil service examinations in New York and elsewhere are, it seems, often passed by proxy, and the Civil Service Commission, following Mr. Francis Galton's recommendation, which they seem to have learned through a story of 'Mark Twain,' have resolved that, for the purpose of identification, candidates in examination for the position of fireman and policeman be required to make an imprint of their right and left thumbs upon paper."

Whose duty is it to look after the Judiciary building? It certainly is no credit to the Government. The corridors are filthy dirty, they are piled up with all sorts of truck which has been there for months. The back veranda has been arranged as a sort of trap to catch Judge Perry and put an end to his budding judicial honors. In fact, it is time that attention should be called to the condition of the place. It should be the duty of some person to thoroughly supervise the cleaning of the building. Public buildings are the pride of a State, but it is impossible to take pride in the confusion of trash about the Judiciary building.

An instance of excellent discipline is told by Captain Younghusband in his book on the Chitral. The State is very subject to earthquakes. One day the captain and a brother officer were sitting in the room of one of the hill forts when a prolonged shock of earthquake was felt. When the two officers heard the parapet of the fort rattling down and the floor of the room began to heave like the cabin of a ship, they concluded it was time to get out and bolted down a passageway to get into the open air. A Sikh sentry was on guard in the passage. As they dashed down, the sentry remained stock still and saluted as they passed him. It was a wonderful case of the influence of discipline. As good in its way as that of the historic Roman soldier who stood at his post at the gate of Pompeii when the population was flying from the city and Hades had broken loose.

From the telegrams received about General Dimond there seems very little likelihood of his being alive when these lines are penned. For his lifetime the General has been a strong friend of the Islands. He came here in his youth and married his first wife here, Miss Nellie Waterhouse. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he obeyed the moral call of duty and joined the Union forces. He returned to the Islands after the war, but finally settled in San Francisco in 1868. Since then there is hardly any one who went from the Islands to San Francisco who has not experienced kindness and hospitality from the General. He has been a factor in the work of making the Pacific Coast people understand the necessity of the Islands to the Great Republic. Hawaii is indebted to him for staunch support through good and bad report. If the sad news proves correct Hawaii has lost a very good friend.

The final action of the American Committee of Twenty-One in declaring for a program distinctly American will merit the approval of every fair-minded citizen. The meeting at which the committee was elected was called by the American representative and the members would be assuming a responsibility entirely without their province by including Hawaiian events in their program. The Hawaiian citizens have no cause for complaint at the failure to combine the programs, since the invitation to co-operate should have come from Hawaiians to Americans and not from Americans to Hawaiians. The Americans held to a point of propriety which they could not well overlook. Next year it is to be hoped that the citizens of Hawaii will awake earlier in the season, thereby preventing the question of dual celebration from assuming any disagreeable and 'entangling' phase. So far as the general public is concerned, no one will stop to

ask what powder is being burned for this Republic or what for the American Republic. The committees have settled the fine points and the public will join heartily in every event of the day.

The statement in the San Francisco Chronicle that Kate Field had penetrated where no white woman had gone is thoroughly misleading. Miss Field's trip around Hawaii is its own refutation. There is no part of the Islands where any woman cannot go unaccompanied with perfect safety and that is saying a great deal more than can be said of almost any State in the Union. As a point of fact, white women or any other women can move about our islands with as perfect safety as the lady in Tom Moore's song of "Rich and Rare Were the Gems She Wore." Though we are a distant southern island and community, we are an essentially law-abiding community and any woman on our shores may say in Tom Moore's words a little altered:

Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm. No son of Hawaii will do me harm. For though they love woman and golden store,

Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more!

We have had many ungrateful flings at us. But we can say this for ourselves that crimes against virtue are practically unknown in these islands.

A few months ago the United States and Great Britain were nearly by the ears over the Corinto affair. It is interesting to note that the two nations acted together not long since in quelling a disturbance at this very place. Like all Central American Republics, Nicaragua is in a chronic state of revolution. There had been much rioting in Corinto by the disbanded soldiers of a revolutionary General and marines from the U. S. S. Alert and H. B. M. S. Comus were landed to protect life and property. Later a Honduras General arrived and demanded that the marines be at once withdrawn. As he had no written authority from the President of the Republic, the American and British captains refused. And upon his conduct becoming threatening, both ships were brought close up to the shore and cleared for action. By their prompt measures the property was saved. It is odd, however, that a place over which there was very nearly an international row should be one where the two nations who had disagreed stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the honor of the women and the property of their husbands and fathers.

Although tariff measures have not occupied unusual prominence in the discussions of the present session of the United States Congress, occasional straws have been brought to the surface from time to time which indicate that the friends of Hawaii have constantly to be on their guard to protect the commercial interests of the country. As recently as the first week in June an attempt was made to repeal the differential duty on sugar. The matter was brought up by Senator Lindsay, but was promptly tabled by a vote of 31 to 16. Probably one of the most important lines of investigation from the Hawaiian standpoint taken up by the members of Congress is that undertaken by the Ways and Means Committee on the reciprocity question. The members of the committee have been having hearings on reciprocity and commercial treaties, and the clerks of the committee have been busy getting together all manner of data concerning the operation and effect of those treaties previously passed by the United States Government. The report will be a voluminous one, and some 10,000 copies will be printed for distribution. It is very probable that the Republican majority of the committee will draw favorable conclusions, and that protection and reciprocity will be the general policy carried out by the next Republican Administration.

ADVERTISE.

The possibilities of this island for the cultivation of coffee are sufficiently brought to the notice of people who pass through the city or who are enquirers from abroad. There is much land in the sheltered valleys which would raise very fine coffee, quite as good as that raised in Kona or Oloa.

It is good to see people flocking into the Kona and Puna and taking up land, building homes and adding to the prosperity of the State; the more of that class that go there the better. But it is decidedly the duty of Oahu to bestir herself and tell of what advantages for coffee-growing she is possessed.

It is to be presumed that the Oahu Railway and Land Company is very much interested in such a matter; but every merchant in Honolulu is also interested. More population means more trade, and more population of the proper kind cannot be obtained without bidding for it.

A pamphlet has come to hand from

the United States of Columbia which sets forth all the information obtainable about the culture of coffee in that country. The pamphlet is published in French and circulated in Belgium with the object of attracting immigrants. Something of a similar character should be prepared for the islands. It is a matter that either the Government or the Chamber of Commerce should take up. Advertising a business pays and so does advertising a country.

MR. DAVIES' GENEROSITY.

Theo. H. Davies has been talking. The Montreal witness has had the benefit of Mr. Davies' views on Hawaiian affairs. Either Mr. Davies has been misreported or his regard for facts is not as exact as we have always credited him with.

In the course of remarks upon the Constitution, the amazing statement is made that "the native population has simply to a man refused to take the oath." Now this is absolutely untrue. A very large number of Hawaiians work for the Government, and every one of them has taken the oath. Thus the police force is largely made up of Hawaiians. Among the school teachers are many well-taught Hawaiians. Many of the District Judges are Hawaiians, so are the Deputy Sheriffs. Of the House of Representatives the Speaker, Mr. Naone, was an Hawaiian and six of the members are Hawaiians. The fact is the Hawaiians of sense long ago accepted the situation. Of the "young Christian men" over whom Mr. Davies is so pathetic that he would draw tears from the eyes of a rattlesnake, with a few exceptions they have taken the oath and gone back to work again for the Government. Some of them are actually ungrateful enough to think that Mr. Davies gave them unsound advice when he got off that brilliant phrase, "Sacrifice everything but your honor!" If after rapsodizing in the above manner and persuading those unfortunate young men to cut off their noses to spite their faces, Mr. Davies had given them employment they might regard him with somewhat different feelings to what they now do.

When you are in receipt of an income which occasionally runs up to half a million or so you can afford to rhapsodize. It is just men like Mr. Davies and the political Bishop who have kept a number from taking the oath, who otherwise would. Their influence is waning and the strength of the Government party is increasing. Very likely Mr. Davies would like his statement that the "native population to a man refused to take the oath" to be true, but unfortunately it is made out of whole cloth and somewhat clumsily cut.

QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

The debate upon the question of naturalization that now seems to be troubling the minds of some of the citizens of the country is one that for the best interests of Hawaii nei should be brought to a close. It appears that some of our good citizens have become imbued with the idea that they cannot be truly loyal to the Hawaiian Government under the special rights of citizenship conferred upon them by the Constitution. They have suddenly decided that the Government should require full naturalization and that Hawaii as an independent nation or Hawaii as a seeker after annexation to the United States will be materially strengthened by such action.

Strange to say, this epidemic of naturalization conviction has sprung up among a few Americans. Why it should sprout or why the question should be forced to the front at this time can only be conjectured. But that it is needless and can only result—if pushed to an issue—in the estrangement of the strongest element in the American colony there can be no doubt. If appearances count for anything the ruling of President Cleveland has snuffed the spark of American patriotism that has burned in some hearts, and if that spark can be so easily put out, we seriously question whether such weak patriotism would add to the political strength of any nation. However, if there are those who wish to become naturalized, we certainly have no objection, but for them to urge that the Government should look with particular favor upon such a move is quite another proposition.

It makes no difference what the naturalization laws of the United States, of Great Britain or of any other country may be, the fact remains that the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, as did the Constitution of the Hawaiian monarchy, grants to aliens certain rights of citizenship without requiring the foregoing of allegiance to their mother country. And we maintain that the men to whom those rights are granted are as loyal to Hawaii as though they had foresworn their allegiance. They are loyal to, and by the acts of previous years have shown their determination to maintain, good

government and in good government alone rests the safety of the nation. Class them as citizens, class them as aliens, put them in whatever category may suit the individual fancy, there can be no denial of the fact that they have constituted a very strong and very necessary vertebra in the backbone of every movement to establish and maintain a proper regard for personal and property rights. At every call the country has made for the preservation of law and order or for the maintenance of equal rights, they have been very much in evidence and the purity of the Government today is to a certain extent due to their co-operation.

With this new idea of the "truly loyal," coming at a time when the country is in a transitory stage, when the corner-stone of the Government is annexation to the United States, it becomes the Government and the people to search carefully to the source of the new conviction and give a second thought before resurrecting a problem that was settled in 1887 and established as a hard and fast rule by the laws promulgated and accepted in the succeeding years.

SEISMIC WAVE.

The volcanic wave, of which Oahu had notice from its tide gauge, on the fifteenth, struck the Island of Hawaii on its west coast somewhat later than it gave notice on this Island. With the knowledge we now have there is very little doubt as to what direction the wave came from. It is undoubtedly from the northwest. It is evidently a wave from a long distance, or else from a comparatively small submarine eruption among the Islands to the northwest of us. The former is the more probable hypothesis, because there has been no volcanic action among those scattered islets within any historical or bygone day record, and we well know that in Japan there are constant seismic disturbances.

The view that seems most plausible is that the wave came from the direction of Japan. It would under those circumstances strike the Island of Kauai in the region of Napali. Hardly a soul lives there and we shall never know how high it rose against those steep rocks. Kauai protected Oahu from the great rush, therefore we got just about the ordinary rise and fall of the wave. A similar protection was afforded to Maui by Molokai and the leeward side of Lanai. Thus it is plain why Lahaina felt nothing of the wave, though at Kaanapali, towards Honokohau the sea receded and the wave was felt. The northeast side of Hawaii would be but scraped by the wave, it would pass by because there would be little resistance. But on the West side of Hawaii it would be very far different.

The West side of Hawaii would, under the theory advanced, present a considerable surface for the wave to strike. Its full force should have struck about the Ka Lae o Ka Manu, though the passing of the water must have been felt all round the Island and probably strongly at Kawaihae. Running down the coast it must gradually have increased in size, owing to the obstruction of the Island. Thus we hear from the observers that it was eight feet at Kailua, a little south of Ka Lae o Ka Manu, it was fifteen feet further south and twenty or thirty feet further south still.

The whole theory of the matter can be seen in any freshet, or, in fact, in any ordinary stream which has rocks above its surface.

That Keauhou should have been so much damaged is also clearly demonstrable. It lies in a pocket. The wave rushed down the coast and naturally piled up in that little nook. The mass of headland which overtops Kealahou Bay and protects it commences at Keauhou.

As to what exactly has happened, no man, however scientific, can safely predicate. But as to the direction, we think that there can be very little doubt, and the short exposition of the reasons for the position taken can be very easily corroborated by first consulting a map of the Pacific and then of the whole group.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

Now that we have no chance for a cable for some year or so it might be well to turn our attention to "homing" or carrier pigeons. These have been in use on the Islands for some years. Gerrit P. Wilder has used them in connection with the Wilder's steamship business in Kahului. He has found them extremely useful on the Island of Maui, but the success of sending them from Island to Island has proved up to now a minus quantity. Pigeons have crossed the channels between the Islands, but it is regarded as due to accident and not to training. Mr. Marsden, who is a great advocate of the carrier pigeon scheme, maintains stoutly that pigeons can be trained to cross the channels.

According to the best authorities a

pigeon can see seventy-five miles. There can be no reason why pigeons should be unable to be trained to cross the Hawaii channel, which is only a distance of forty miles. Sitting on a veranda at Kaupo one can see the smoke of the mills in Hamakua and Kohala, and even the flash of the sunlight on the glass of some of the houses.

It is urged on the part of those who have tested the carrier pigeon that he will stick to the land, and that a Maui pigeon let loose on Hawaii will stick to the island and hunt it back and forth for his home, but will not brave the flight across the channel. It seems however, reasonable to think that pigeons might be trained to cross the sea when they see their home land in sight. The experiments have been made with pigeons which belonged to Kahului, which of course is invisible from Hawaii, but pigeons, whose home was said at Hana, ought readily to fly across the channel. Even the naked human eye can easily recognize Kauiki Headland from either Hamakua or Kohala and vice versa the mountains of Hawaii are easily recognizable from Maui.

Granting therefore that we could not have a direct pigeon service from Oahu to Hawaii, to Hawaii, we might by a series of relays get important information. There might be a station at Kaupo or Hana, another at Honokohau, another at Kalae on Molokai, and from there to Oahu. Of course it would take both time and money to organize a system, but it certainly seems feasible. Plantations during the grinding season often find their machinery breaking down, and a message to Honolulu delivered within a few hours might save a great deal of unnecessary delay and expense.

Pigeons are now being used by steamers or ships leaving or going to San Francisco and other large ports, to carry messages from as great a distance as two hundred miles, which in most cases means news a day ahead of the arrival of the vessel. A pigeon can make six hundred miles in the twelve hours of daylight. The bird does not fly at night, and if overtaken by darkness when at sea it drops down and is drowned. Messages for long sea distances must therefore be started in the early morning.

The subject is one worthy of consideration. The Government should take an interest in it, for rapid information is as important to them as to the planter.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister and Mrs. Hatch arrived in San Francisco en route to the Islands on June 10th.

Tarn McGrew is back from college and will be in the city with his family for several weeks.

A competent training teacher for kindergarten work has been engaged by the Free Kindergarten Society.

H. C. Adams has been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes for the district of Koolau, No. 2, Island of Oahu.

The Planters' Monthly, full from cover to cover with matters of interest to planters and business men on the Islands, is out today. Copies may be obtained at the Hawaiian News Co.

It is reported through Eastern journals that Li Hung Chang will make a complete tour of the United States before returning to China. It is possible that he will be induced to sail from San Francisco and stop here.

The lurid sunsets during the past few days are said by scientists to closely resemble those at Krakatau just after the terrible eruption that took place there. This, in connection with the recent tidal wave, leads local scientists to the opinion that news will be received regarding an eruption abroad.

A native man, formerly an engine driver on a plantation, was brought from Maui on the Claudine Sunday, to be placed in the Asylum. Yesterday, while confined in a cell in the station house, he attempted to drive a nail into his head. Failing in this, he chewed his tongue into uselessness. He was taken to the Asylum.

The clerk of the weather reports that the temperature last week was fully two degrees lower than the normal for June. The sun must be very busy these days in melting the snows of Alaska and Greenland. Now that it has started south again, we are likely to get our share of its radiant energy.

News came down on the W. G. Hall from Maui yesterday morning to the effect that the ancient fish ponds at Keoneo, a place four miles east of Makena, had been completely destroyed by the tidal wave of Last Monday morning. The effect seems to have been more pronounced here than at any other place.

Rev. C. M. Hyde is quite ill. He went down to the Peninsula Saturday to stay over Sunday. During the night he was attacked by what seemed to be pneumonia. He was taken in hand immediately and brought up to the city Sunday morning. His physician thinks he has broken up the worst part of the illness.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohi, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1767-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waiala, containing total area of 43 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.

Upset price, \$750.

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided, that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent. of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent. of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser, with the Government, covering these conditions, and any assignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1766-td

COPPER PLATE
PRINTING
AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

MINISTER DAMON IS HOME AGAIN.

Right Royally Entertained by San Francisco Merchants.

INTEREST MANIFESTED IN HAWAII

Agreeable Results of the Wine Bill. Business Men Satisfied—Want the Coffee Product—Guatemala Lost to California—Entertained at Dinner.

Among the passengers on the Australia yesterday was the genial Minister of Finance, S. M. Damon, who returned after accompanying his wife as far as San Francisco on her journey to the East. Mr. Damon is the picture of health, and it is evident from his remarks that he has a warm feeling for the people across the sea. He declined to say anything as to himself personally, on the ground that he had been too much before the public prior to his departure, but he spoke in most glowing terms of his treatment by the business and professional people of San Francisco.

"This is the first time," said the Minister, "that I have ever had the honor and pleasure of being received and entertained by the people there because I was Minister of Finance and representing the Republic. From the moment that I arrived there I was met by representatives of the press and received calls from business and professional men who wanted to inquire as to the future prospects and prosperity of the islands. And it would surprise you to know the number of persons in various walks of life that inquired after the President. The demonstration impressed me, and I feel sure that if President Dole should ever visit the States he will find an ovation awaiting him in San Francisco."

"Did you hear any expression of opinion regarding the repeal of the duty on California wines?" was asked. "Yes," the passage of that wine bill has brought about the kindest feelings among the people who, from reports that have been circulated, imagined we were not friendly toward the people of California. I had the pleasure of meeting the Vice-President and many of the members of the California Wine Association, as well as many individual wine-growers. I was overwhelmed with attentions from these gentlemen, because, as they said, it was not the matter of duty saved, but the action was an evidence of the friendly relations on the part of the people of Hawaii toward those in California.

"I do not believe," continued Mr. Damon, "there has ever been an Act passed within three years that has done so much to cement the ties of friendship between the people of California and ourselves. Those whom I met, not alone people who are engaged in producing grapes and wine, but the business men generally, wanted me to convey to President Dole and the Government their warmest expressions of satisfaction with the measure."

"Next to the interest felt in the wine Act was that shown by people who wish to embark in coffee. I had calls every day from men who are interested or who wish to become interested in that enterprise. From remarks made by commission men whom I met I infer they are anxious to control the output of the islands and this because they have lost all the business of Guatemala on account of the action of German and English bankers who have advanced large sums of money and who monopolize the entire coffee product exported."

"One dealer in coffee was anxious for my opinion as to the outlook, and possibility of securing the trade for San Francisco. I told him, as I did others, that the best thing for him to do was to visit the islands and look over the field for himself. The people there seem to be greatly interested in coffee, and I think a large amount of California money will be invested here in that industry."

"One thing I wish to speak of as illustrating the friendly relations existing from the people there toward us. The night before I left, Charles Webb Howard, who had just returned from a visit to the islands, entertained me at a dinner at the Pacific Club as the Minister of Finance. The table was surrounded by the leading professional men of the city."

"The generous remarks regarding the friendly relations between the two Governments by such men as Horace Pratt, one of the foremost political speakers on the Pacific Coast; Dr. Stebbins, pastor of the Unitarian Church; Ex-Senator Horace Davis, Charles R. Bishop, Captain Eldridge

and others, were most flattering. The decorations of the room were most artistic, and those on the table superb, the center piece being an enormous bank of American Beauty roses."

"And about bonds, Mr. Damon. Will there be a demand for those under the new loan?"

"The depression over there was such that financial matters of Hawaii were not made a subject of conversation. The banks have loaned a great deal of money on wheat, which has gone down to such a low figure that nothing can be done."

SUGAR, RICE AND COFFEE.

Extracts From Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Latest Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Our telegram from New York this afternoon states that there is nothing doing in raws, buyers having withdrawn from the market, and it is impossible to quote.

Last sale, 3 13-16c for 36 test centrifugals, ex-ship, wharf or store. Market nominally unchanged, but sales could not be made except at a decline. Granulated, 43-4c.

London beet sugar, 88 per cent test, f. o. b., June, 10 11-12; market opened quiet and closed strong, with firm and generally improving tone. London beet sugar, 88 test, f. o. b., October, December, 10 11-12; crops unchanged. Trust certificates, common, 122 1-2; preferred, 103 3-4.

RICE.—Market continues very dull and we quote price of Hawaiian at 31-4c, less 1-2 per cent for cash.

KONA COFFEE.—The market is entirely bare with the exception of one firm's holdings, which, however, is reserved for their own use. We quote price, 193-4c to 20c. The last sale from second hands went at 191-2c for 20 bags.

Generally speaking, the coffee markets of the world are extremely quiet and tending downward. Kona and the strictly fancy grades of Central Americans are the only coffees which hold their own.

ANOTHER BREAK ON JAPANESE.

Aggitators Propose a Plan to Stop Them.

IMMIGRATION TO BE STOPPED.

Astute Men Will Try to Checkmate More Astute Brethren—Portuguese Plan of Campaign—To Visit the Executive "Horse Foot and Dragon."

The information contained in Attorney General Smith's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, published only in the Advertiser, regarding the shipment of laborers from China and Japan, seems to have been the one thing needful to start an anti-Asiatic movement among the white bread-winners in Honolulu.

That such a movement has been mooted is known to a number of people, but the scheme to block Asiatic immigration has been talked of only in out-of-the-way places and among men who were known to be loyal.

Yesterday the matter took a more definite shape, and the leaders of the scheme talked it up with others and decided upon a plan to put an end to immigration of students and coolies until all dangers from black plague have ceased.

"We recognize the fact," said one of them, "that the Government is inclined to allow Japanese immigration to continue under the terms of the treaty with Japan, but we fail to see where an abrogation of the treaty will do other than add to the life of the Republic. If the Government will not abrogate the treaty, then we will show our displeasure by a concerted movement against the Japanese. Not a revolution, understand, but a decided opposition to their crowding out the white laborers and mechanics who have aided in establishing and maintaining the Government against opposition."

From this individual it was learned that a committee would visit individuals known to oppose Asiatic immigration, and secure their support if possible.

Minister Cooper was questioned regarding the affair and stated that he had heard nothing of it.

"To do that which would savor of revolution would be giving the Japanese a peg upon which to hang their hats. Everything now between the governments is pleasant and the relations are cordial. I cannot believe there is any truth in the rumor."

J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese leader, admitted that he had been approached. "The Portuguese will join in any movement to stop Japanese immigration. We have done what seemed to be all that is possible to convince the Government of its mistake. Our next move will be to march every Portuguese man, woman and child to the gate of the Executive grounds and show the Government some living examples of the poverty among them caused by Japanese competition."

Replying to the question as to the name of the person who wanted his assistance in the suppression of Japanese, Mr. Vivas said:

"I cannot tell you his name, because I do not want to do anything that would hurt him in his business. I have been boycotted since I became an active champion of my people; I do not want to inflict injury on others. You may say that the Portuguese will join any body that will pursue a lawful course in the suppression of this class of immigration."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

SABBATH WAS MADE FOR MAN.

Dr. Birnie Gives Plain Talk on Sunday Question.

TENDENCY TO WORK SEVEN DAYS.

If Workmen Lose the Day They Never Get It Back—How Sacred Concepts Degenerate—Higher Life Demands Rest—Man Needs the Day.

Central Union Church was well filled Sunday evening by people who had come out to hear Rev. D. P. Birnie's sermon on "A Few Plain Words On the Sunday Question." The speaker presented a number of thoughts to his congregation for future reference and use, setting them forth with apt illustrations and much force. His text was taken from the Gospel according to St. Mark, ii, 27-28: "And He said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mr. Birnie spoke in substance as follows:

"There are three gifts of God standing in relief when we come to study the life of man in the world, three foundation stones in the history of man, three facts in his social evolution. These are:

"First—God's book.

"Second—God's church.

"Third—God's day.

"God's book stands supreme in the literature of the world, and has the greatest sale of any book that has ever emanated from the press. No other work can claim the influence and power that this has had.

"God's church. By this I do not mean any particular denomination or any group of Christians; I mean the church of the Living God among all races of people here upon earth by which men, women and children are held together in the common love of Jesus Christ, whose power is supreme.

"God's day. Man needs it. No evolution into higher life is possible without it. The Sabbath is the gift of God for the use of man. It is impossible to treat any one of these gifts in a short space of twenty minutes, but I have a few plain facts that I want you to consider regarding the question of the Sabbath.

"No man can shake himself free from the community in which he lives. Man is bound together in the social order. I knew a man who was frequently brought into contact with theatrical life in the city of Boston, and from him I learned many facts on the matter of so-called Sunday night concerts. The nastiest shows were given at this time. How did they begin? Those things do not begin at the bottom of society. One Sunday night Mrs. Croesus gives an elegant musicale, and the next Sunday night Jerry Sullivan walks around the corner and deposits his dime for a Sunday night concert. You say that this is not logical. Man is not controlled in his daily life by logic. Men and women follow a lead. We must consider the other and the weaker man."

"The Sabbath was made for man—a Rest is the need of man. There is one day in seven set apart for this. We find this in the records and history of men and people. In the development of daily life, if we would go upward, we must have one day in seven during which to rest. The body and mind require it. In the fight of capital for the supremacy over labor there is a constant attempt to get seven days work for six days' pay. If a white man works seven days in a week it simply means death; it makes no difference whether he uses a shovel or has a position at a desk; he is sure to go under. Has not capital been pushing a little more and more into the day? Has not the press of business here on the islands made people feel that they must do work on the Sabbath, although really not compelled so to do? Is money not coming in to take rest from the working man?"

"The higher life demands rest. If one day is taken away it can never be got back again. I have often wondered why the laboring men in the United States do not club together and make a stand on the Sabbath question. Some people will say, 'Oh, we only want a little pleasure.' Yes, but your pleasure may mean another man's work. It would be a good thing to make Saturday afternoon a half holiday and use this time

for indulgence in healthy sports. Another practical suggestion: We should keep our own lives as free as possible from work on the Sabbath, and not make another man work. So much for the physical side.

"Jesus Christ comes upon earth to save souls. The Sabbath was made for man as a whole—a day during which to take hold of the heavenly things before him and to aid in self-development; a day for him to lift his eyes from the soil under his feet to the blue above. If we love God and our fellow man we will seek out the best and noblest thing to do on the Sabbath for the country in which we live. No Sabbath should be allowed to pass by without some deed of kindness or some good word dropped where needed.

"The Sabbath was made for man—a time to rest his body and his mind. We must meet the law and use the Sabbath, and use it as the Lord intended it should be used. Woe to him who would degrade labor, and woe to him who would take one breathing day, one resting day, from the laborer! We should guard well here the ancient landmark and keep it for the purposes the Lord made it for generations to come. Once gone, you can never get it back again."

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL BAND.

Filling an Engagement of Four Weeks at Manhattan Beach.

A letter from one of the members of the Hawaiian National Band, dated "Manhattan Beach, Chicago, Ill., June 9th," was received by a member of his family yesterday. At the time, they were filling a four weeks' engagement at the completion of which they intended going to Kansas City, Dallas, Tex., back to Chicago and to other principal cities of the United States. Their engagement would take them up until October to fill. It was the intention of the boys to start for home soon after this, arriving in Honolulu just before Christmas. They were all anxious to get back and once more dip their fingers into the poi bowl.

AMERICAN PROGRAM IS UPHELD.

Committee of Twenty-one Settle Differences.

JOINT PROGRAM VOTED DOWN.

More Money for Ball Committee—It Will be an Event of the Year—Resignation Accepted—Fireworks and Sports to be Handled by Hawaiians.

There was a special meeting of the American Fourth of July Committee at the Arlington last night, and after a two hours' session the disagreeable tangle resulting from the combination of the Hawaiian and American holidays was unsnarled. The committee withdrew from the dual position taken Saturday evening and became a solid American combination with a solid American program.

Resignations of members of the ball committee were then read. On motion the resignations of Dr. McGrew and A. V. Gear were accepted. The resignations of members of the ball committee were tabled for further consideration. It having been stated that the cause for these resignations was the small amount of money appropriated for the ball. The members felt that a function appropriate to the occasion could not be carried out on \$150.

As a member of the committee, Dr. Grossman pointed out the impossibility of making the ball a success with such a small amount of money. Acting upon his suggestion, the committee appropriated \$350 additional, making the total amount for the ball \$500.

At this point one of the members questioned the advisability of the vote taken on Saturday evening, favoring a joint program for the American and Hawaiian celebrations. Further discussion brought out the point that the committee had been appointed at a meeting called by the American representative, and it was not a proper proceeding for the American committee to appropriate funds for the Hawaiian celebration or to issue a joint program. Notwithstanding that many Americans would participate in and contribute funds for the Hawaiian celebration, it was not proper for the American committee to go beyond the bounds expressed in the call for a general meeting.

The discussion was a sharp one and finally resulted in the reconsideration of the vote. The whole program mapped out at the previous meeting was then stricken out and the following program for the American celebration adopted:

Ball Friday evening, July 3d, at Independence Park.

Salutes, morning and evening of July Fourth.

Literary exercises and basket picnic at Independence Park.

This leaves the sports and the fireworks to be looked after by the committee of Hawaiian citizens which is arranging the details of the Hawaiian celebration.

The matter of program having been settled satisfactorily, the appropriations were then reconsidered and \$1,275 was apportioned among the various sub-committees. This includes \$500 to be placed at the disposal of the ball committee. It is anticipated that those who resigned from this committee will reconsider their action in view of the additional funds granted. There is every reason to believe that this event of "the night before the Fourth" will equal if not eclipse any social function of previous celebrations.

SCHOOL SESSION AND TIDAL WAVES.

Budget of News From Along Kona Coast.

DESTRUCTION FOLLOWS WAVE.

School Matters on Hawaii—Some Able Papers Read and Systems Illustrated—Effect of the Tidal Wave—Lumber Piles Go to Sea—Houses Damaged

KAILUA (Hawaii), June 15.—Monday last witnessed a commotion of the waters of the deep at Kailua and along the coast such as has not been witnessed by the oldest Hawaiian. An unusual ebb and flow of the water at intervals of about ten minutes commenced to be noticed about 8 o'clock in the morning, and at each repetition the phenomenon was more pronounced, until it culminated at 9:15 in such a retreat of the waters that the bottom of the bay was exposed to view, and in such a rise that buildings far above high water mark were flooded and the inhabitants driven to flight or otherwise to save themselves.

The damage done was considerable. The wharf warehouse filled with freight was submerged four feet, while the wharf itself, its piers wrested from their fastenings in the rocks, now lies canted and at the mercy of the first rough weather to come. The store of George McDougall & Sons was filled with water to the windowsills, while the back yard was washed clean. The six mules in a wagon belonging to the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company were washed off their feet and were only saved by the pluck of the driver, who stuck to his post.

J. Kealemekule's store suffered almost as much as Mr. McDougall's. The larger part of the lumber in Scott's yard was carried out as far as the point, and an hour afterwards landed on the Palace sea wall. The inshore part of the wall, built of cement, has been considerably injured, but the main part, of dry stone work, stood the force of the water well. One house had the underpinning washed out, and the old native owner immediately invested at the Chinese store in enough rope to tether it to a monkeypod tree.

At the time of writing the streets of the little town are covered with scattered rocks, lumber, cattle-pen burles and everything else moveable.

A fair estimate is that at the worst the sea fell 20 feet below and rose 10 feet above its normal height. The disturbance was quite severe at Napoopoo, Keahou and Hookana.

A sad death has occurred today in the family of Mr. Bartell. The youngest child, about a year old, left in the care of a friend, was scalded on Saturday last by an overturned coffeepot. The child was unattended by a physician until Monday, when blood poisoning set in, death resulting at noon today. The interment is necessary at once, although both parents are absent, having gone to the volcano in quest of health.

The coffee crop looks promising this year. The summer rains are frequent and abundant and vegetation everywhere is luxuriant.

The Kona Teachers' Association met on the 11th and 12th of this month for its quarterly session. A constitution and by-laws similar to those of other associations were drawn up and adopted. The teachers present then formed a class and were instructed in different subjects by one of their number, who acted as teacher for the lesson assigned. Several of the members were unfamiliar with the Tonic Sol Fa method of singing, hence a class with the first step was taught by Miss Scott. Mrs. M. F. Scott followed with a practical paper on physiology.

Mrs. Scott gave an old fashioned test of two rounds, those missing taking their seats.

The second day's proceedings began by Miss Scott finishing the first step in Tonic Sol Fa with an examination.

Mrs. Scott read a very comprehensive paper on "Reading," which was accompanied by questioning and practice in reading for correct emphasis and inflection of several sentences from the blackboard. None of the pupils could equal their teacher's reading of an extract from one of Mrs. Candler's lectures to poor Candler behind the curtain, presumably for lack of experience along the lines of Mrs. Candler.

Mr. Mills taught Hawaiian geography from map drawing, sand modeling and description. His method certainly can leave nothing of the physical features of the islands unexplained to his pupils.

Thos. Ain taught the main features of the second step in Tonic Sol Fa, the class singing to his directions.

Miss Scott then had the class go to the board and draw circles by measurement and free-hand, semi-circles and three-quarter circles, and larger double circles with outer ones adjoining to form a vine, the lesson being the beginning of ornamental drawing and designing.

A pronunciation exercise followed, Mrs. Scott conducting. Many were the mistakes of accent made and disputes indulged in as to the usage or authority of the words given.

The meeting adjourned till October. The news of the repeal of the Registration Act has just been received here. The repeal is regretted by leading men in Kona, as the act was considered a good one. Not so the native, however. When the tidal wave came in Monday morning it was the visible anger of the gods at the hated signing away (to their minds) of their liberty.



Mrs. S. A. Lefebvre
Rossman, Ohio.

Terrible Misery

Helpless With Rheumatism and Without Appetite

Tired Feeling and Pains Displaced by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was in terrible misery with rheumatism in my hips and lower limbs. I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try it and see if it would relieve me. When I commenced I could not sit up nor even turn over in bed without help. One bottle of Hood's Relieved Me."

so much that I was soon out of bed and could walk. I had also felt weak and tired all the time; could not sleep, and obtained so little rest at night that I felt all worn out in the morning. I had no appetite to eat anything, but Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla restored my appetite so that I could eat without any distress, and I have gained rapidly in strength. I have taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am as well as ever." Mrs. S. A. Lefebvre, Rossman, O.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday June 5

*Will call at Poholki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 2

Will call at Poholki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Adella Cornwell, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Adella Cornwell, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to F. W. MACFARLANE, at his office on Queen Street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, June 18th, 1896.

W. H. CORNWELL,

F. W. MACFARLANE,

Executors of the last will and testament of Adella Cornwell, deceased.

1769-4ts

SOMETHING ABOUT SECOND INDUSTRY.

John G. Waibel Views it From a
Business Standpoint.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY.

Coffee Should be Cleaned Before Ship-
ping—Necessity for Planters' Asso-
ciation—Poor Quality of Coffee Has
Lessened Demand—Effect of Sale Bill

Among the guests at the Hawaiian
is John G. Waibel, a member of the ex-
port firm of J. C. Nobmann of San
Francisco, and formerly a resident of



"WHAT YOU NEED IS AN ASSOCIATION," said Exporter J. G. Waibel.
[Sketched by an Advertiser Artist.]

Honolulu. Mr. Waibel is taking his
first vacation in several years, and is
putting in his time visiting old friends.

Sitting on the veranda of the hotel
yesterday with Major J. Walter Jones
and an Advertiser reporter, Mr. Waibel
spoke of the possibilities of Kona coffee
and the trade with San Francisco
from the standpoint of a man who
knows the difference between beach
sand and a sugar.

"I saw in your paper," said Mr. Waibel,
"a letter from a coffee grower on
Hawaii regarding the superiority of
Guatemala berries over Kona berries
for this country. I regret to say I must
differ with him in so far as the quality
of the coffee is concerned, and conse-
quently as to its commercial value. The
tree may grow more rapidly and pro-
duce more coffee than the Kona, but it
will not answer the same purpose in our
market."

The short supply of Mocha, and the
fact that it is practically unobtainable,
creates a demand for some grade to
blend with Java. Of the two, one has
the strength, the other the flavor.

"Guatemala coffee will not answer
the purpose, and it brings less money
by three cents per pound than fancy
Costa Rica or Java, while Kona coffee
is as fine grade, possibly finer, than
either of the latter. Of course," con-
tinued Mr. Waibel, "I know nothing
from an actual experience with the
Guatemala seed planted here, what
the flavor is. I do know, however, that
objection to it in San Francisco is based
on the fact that it has a decidedly bit-
ter and weedy taste not noticeable in
any other grade. Nor is the aroma as
pleasant as in other coffees."

"This, very likely, is due to the pecu-
liarity of the soil of Guatemala, for
when the seed of the best fancy Costa
Rico is planted in Guatemala the same
fault is found with the berries picked
from the trees grown from local stock.
The Hawaiian soil may be different,
and possibly would rid it of that bad
feature."

"Do the people of California crave
Kona coffee?" was asked.

"As a rule, no! Mainly because the
supply has not been large enough to
create a demand for it. Among people
who have visited the Islands and tasted
it here, there is always a desire for it,
and when the output of the Islands is
large enough so that more people can
try it I have no doubt that the demand
will increase."

"There are inquiries from people who
have heard of Kona coffee and in most
cases they get Guatemala and do not
call for it again. Another thing! The
lack of facilities, machinery, etc., for
the proper treating of coffee before
shipping it to the coast acts against it
in two ways: It brings a lower price
by at least four cents a pound, and the
percentage of sour berries in the coffee
deteriorates the flavor. This in its im-
perfect state is used for blending, and
instead of adding strength and flavor
to common grades of coffee and fifteen

per cent chicory, leaves it in practically
the original state.

"People who pay fifty cents a pound
for coffee do so because they want to
feel that they are getting a good ar-
ticle; whether they get it or not, is for
them to decide; the average retailer
does not give the matter much thought
after the sale is made. I know of a
firm in San Francisco selling alleged
Kona coffee at 30 cents a pound when
as a matter of fact they never had a
pound of Kona coffee in their store."

"If that firm sold the genuine article
there would be a greater demand for
Kona coffee than there is, and less for
Java and Costa Rica, for the reason
that the genuine Kona is the same—
two-thirds Java and one-third Mocha—
the best combination we can have in
these days."

"I believe the growers here could ob-
tain more satisfactory results if they
would organize a coffee planters' as-
sociation and have the product go
through one house, and through them
reach the public. In this way it could
be seen that no bad quality, unclean
or sour berries were shipped. This may
not be feasible until the industry is fur-
ther advanced and there is one central
coffee cleaning and pulping plant, or as
many as may be deemed necessary to

USHERED IN WITH GRAND BALL.

Night Before the Fourth Will
be Celebrated.

OTHER PLANS OF COMMITTEE.

Discussion on Combining Hawaiian
and American Days—No Ballroom
Ascension—Basket Picnic—Exercises
at Independence Park, Etc.

The first regular meeting of the
Fourth of July Committee was held
Saturday evening in the Arlington Ho-
tel parlors. The committee was in ses-
sion about three hours, and during that
time the members had an opportunity
to express their opinions on citizen-
ship and numerous other questions that
seem to be bothering the brains of some
individuals of the body politic.

The Literary Committee reported the
usual set program for the literary exer-
cises at Independence Park, at which
the American representative will pre-
side.

The question of a Fourth of July ball
was then brought up by Secretary
Smith. After some discussion it was
finally decided to hold a ball on Fri-
day evening, July 3d, at the pavilion.
The special committee to look after
this function was named as follows:
T. F. Lansing, Dr. M. E. Grossman, E.
F. Bishop, W. P. Boyd, W. F. Dilling-
ham and Captain Paul Smith.

Just previous to the passage of the
appropriations for the various com-
mittees, J. W. Jones stated that he had
been commissioned by a meeting of
Hawaiian citizens to request that the
program for the American celebration
and the Hawaiian celebration be com-
bined. There was very sharp discus-
sion on this point, and questions of
citizenship were discussed till fur-
ther orders. By a vote of 13 to 9 it
was decided to have the events for the
day upon one program, with the usual
separate program for the literary exer-
cises at the Park. As a result of
this decision A. V. Gear and Dr. J. S.
McGregor withdrew from the com-
mittee.

Following this action \$1,700 was ap-
propriated to carry on the celebration.

W. O. SMITH HEARD FROM.

Attorney General's Letter Received
by the Gaelic Saturday.

With Dr. Wood He is Investigating
Health Matters—Emigrants Will
be Allowed to Leave.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper
is in receipt of a communication from
Minister Smith accounting some of the
results of the investigation he and Dr.
Wood are making in Japan.

Regarding the danger to public
health in Honolulu through immi-
grants from Asiatic ports, Mr. Smith
finds that the inspection of ships from
China by Japanese authorities at Naga-
saki, Kobe and Yokohama so thorough
that the danger is reduced to a mini-
mum. His intention was to instruct
that no more emigrants be allowed to
leave Hongkong until the Hawaiian
regulations had been established there,
but after conferring with Dr. Eldredge
he decided to allow them to come, pro-
vided they had performed the neces-
sary quarantine.

The period of incubation for black
plague is from two to four days, and
extreme limit five days, while the pe-
riod of incubation to sailing time at
Yokohama is from nine to ten days.
This is practically a quarantine of it-
self, and there is comparatively no
danger of the disease reaching Honolu-
lu.

Dr. Arnold, U. S. N., who is investi-
gating the disease there, is inclined to
place the limit of incubation at even
less than five days.

On June 1st Mr. Smith and Dr. Wood
rode to Tokyo on a vestibule limited,
travelling eighteen miles in forty min-
utes. They were received there by the
Hawaiian Minister, R. W. Irwin, and
handsomely entertained by him. They
visited the laboratory and hospital of
Dr. Kitasato and had an interesting
interview with that distinguished
physician. A number of patients suf-
fering from the new disease, relapsing
fever, were being treated. Twenty per
cent have proven fatal.

They also called with Minister Irwin
on Japanese Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, and Mr. Fugii, formerly Consul-
General at Honolulu. The call was to
be returned at the Legation next day.
The Hawaiian delegation left for Hong-
kong on June 11th.

From Dr. Eldredge word has been
received that since May 30th 2,400 cases
were reported, and that the disease was
increasing and spreading rapidly.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maui Racing Association

AT
Spreckels' Park, Kahului,



ON
July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'clock A. M.
Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for all. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best 2 in 3. For Horses without a record of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and repeat. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HARNES—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5. For horses without a record of 2:30. Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses, \$25 for each quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile dash. Free for all. Winners of Race 1. to carry twelve pounds overweight. Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—Three-quarters mile dash. For Hawaiian bred Horses owned by Maui-ites. Purse \$75.

All entries are to be made with the
Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURS-
DAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to
be 10 per cent of the purse unless oth-
erwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under
the rules of the Maui Racing Associa-
tion.

All Horses are expected to start un-
less withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on
July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

A. N. KEOIKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-
NIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its use is made
throughout the world and its medicinal value
is beyond question.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a
trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam
of Aniseed is the best and most reliable COUGH REMEDY.
It is made throughout the world and its medicinal value
is beyond question.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.
CURES COUGHS QUICKLY RELIEVES
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,
London," on the wrapper.

Before Imitations. Established 1824.

SQWATERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDER-
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS
TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.
BENSON, SMITH & JO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO- PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-
partnership existing between Bruce
Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the
firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is
hereby dissolved by mutual consent,
and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the li-
abilities of the said firm and collects all
outstanding debts belonging to the said
Company.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1896.
BRUCE WARING & CO.
BRUCE WARING.
CHAS. S. DESKY.
1767-3ta



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS

SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.
Highest Awards at the World's
Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

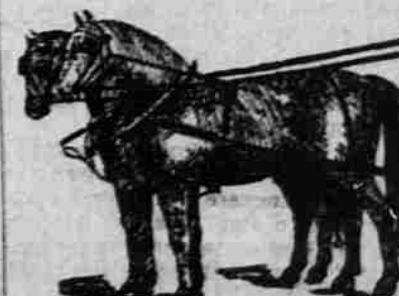
It is the new disinfectant which
has superseded all other disinfect-
ants, being a scientific compound,
having no odor, yet possessing the
qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should
be placed in every house in Hono-
lulu where odors and germs of dis-
ease exist. They are placed free
of charge, taken care of and kept
working day and night for \$1.00
per month. It's an innovation, but
on scientific principles, and ap-
peals to everyone of common sense.
The idea is this: The distributor
drops two drops a minute, day and
night. Foul odors are killed, yet
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that a
powerful disinfectant is being used
if you judge by the lack of odor.
But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Ideal
Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr.
Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
phone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly

attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO
ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both
water and oil is the surest in-
dication of a refined taste among
the ladies of the Islands. We
are in a position to supply the
demand

A full supply of colors,
brushes, oils, varnish and can-
vas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory
picture framing, is due largely
to the taste displayed in the
selection of mouldings that
will harmonize with the pic-
ture. We have the taste and
mouldings. Let us give you a
suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron bark "Paul
Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gatta, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Plushes,
Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Still Linen, Italian
Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge,
Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hos-
iery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burials, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing plates, Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(15 and 20), Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Fishbolts.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Denijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. John-
son master, will sail from New York for
Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby street, Boston, o

C. Brewer & Co., L'd.,

Agents, Honolulu.

4246-m

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quan-
ties to suit. Correspondence and order
solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

'TAS THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Maunalo Seminary Celebrates
In Proper Style.

DEATH OF JUDGE HELEKUNIHI.

Tidal Wave in Maliko Gulch—Maul
Pleased With Registration Repeal.
Walluku Boys Give Another Dance.
Personal and Other, Business Notes.

MAUI, June 20.—On the 17th the twenty-fifth anniversary of Maunalo Seminary of East Maui was celebrated in grand style. Alumni and friends of the institution came from all over the island and on the day of the celebration the large school yard, filled to overflowing with several hundred riding-horses and numerous vehicles of many designs recalled the excitement of a country fair. The interior of the recitation hall was beautifully decorated with ferns and marguerites with which the colors of a large Hawaiian flag gracefully draped above the pretty stage made striking contrast.

At 11 o'clock, after two hours of music and rhetoricals which merited many a pretty compliment, came the anniversary speeches eulogizing the school and reviving pleasant memories of bygone days.

The speakers were Judge J. W. Kalua, Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Hon. A. Pali of Lahaina, Rev. S. Kapu of Walluku, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, Geo. E. Beckwith, Sheriff L. A. Andrews and others.

During the exercises excellent crayon portraits of Miss Carpenter and E. G. Beckwith were presented to the Seminary, the former by some of the old pupils and the latter by Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia. Miss Carpenter was the first lady principal of the school, and Mr. Beckwith has rendered most efficient service as trustee of the institution for many years.

At 2 p. m. a magnificent luau was enjoyed by the half a thousand people present. All the dainty viands known to the Hawaiian epicure were served in excellent style, and many compliments are due to the cuisine directed by Messrs. W. F. Pogue, L. A. Andrews and W. H. King.

On Monday, the 15th, a tidal wave swept through Maliko Gulch past the grape vineyard on to the Government road.

On Tuesday, the 16th, Judge Elias Helekunihi, 58 years of age, died of pneumonia at Haiku. He was a lawyer by profession, and until recently was District Magistrate of Walluku. The funeral occurred on the 17th, the ceremonies being conducted by Revs. Kaumuali and Kapu.

Last Saturday night, the 13th, the Walluku boys gave their third dance within seven weeks. Social affairs in Maui's largest town are quite giddy. The Iao Valley Stringed Band furnished the music and D. Quill acted as floor manager.

Measles and whooping cough are epidemic in the Kaupakalua school. During the 19th the schooner Allen A. Schage, master, sailed for San Francisco with a full cargo of Paia and Hamakua sugar.

THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

Their Derangement the Source of
Much Suffering.

A Great Sufferer for Thirty Years
Tells How He Obtained a Cure.
His Advice Should be Followed
by Others Similarly Afflicted.

From the Caledonia (Canada) Gold
Hunter.

Mr. George Uhlman, a well-known farmer living near New Elm, is loud in his praise of the benefits he received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently while visiting his daughter in Hemford he was interviewed by a reporter, and to the scribe's satisfaction, "Well, Mr. Uhlman, you are looking ten years younger than you did two years ago," he promptly replied: "Yes, and I am feeling that many years younger. I am now in my sixty-fourth year, and am feeling better than I did when I was 34. It is pretty generally known hereabouts that I suffered intensely for upwards of thirty years from kidney and liver trouble, during which time I was treated by different doctors, and I can hardly tell how many different kinds of patent medicines I used, but can say 'heaps' of it, but I got very little relief from them. Eventually I began to think my case incurable. But I have found a cure and one which I believe is permanent, and if you are interested I am willing to tell what it has done for me. While having a very bad spell and suffering intensely from the effects of liver and kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them. After beginning their use I found a gradual improvement, and having suffered as

long and as severely as I did, you may be sure that I determined to continue the treatment. Very steadily the improvement went on, and after a month's treatment with the Pink Pills I felt that the last vestige of my trouble had disappeared. New blood seemed to course through my veins, and the organs which for so many years imperfectly performed their functions now work like a charm and give me not the slightest trouble. In addition to this my weight has materially increased, and I can stand a day's work on my farm better than I have been able to do in years before. Of course this may sound enthusiastic, but I know what Pink Pills have done for me and I naturally feel grateful, and I never lose an opportunity to say a good word for this grand medicine."

The secret of health, strength and activity is pure blood and sound nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves, and this is the secret of the marvellous success with which this medicine has met—the reason why it cures when other medicines fail. The list of diseases having their origin in impure or watery blood, or a shattered condition of the nerves, is a long one, but in every case Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health and strength if given a fair trial.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Spooner Gets \$50 and Costs for
Pounding O'Halleron's Face.

W. Spooner plead not guilty to the charge of assault and battery on W. O'Halleron, who testified that his assailant jumped upon him, blacked his eye, knocked out his teeth and otherwise battered his face. Added to this he called him very indecent names. The weight of evidence presented by several witnesses was decidedly against the defendant. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The Hawaiian ship Roderick Dhu sailed from Hilo with a full load of sugar last Saturday.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Paipaku. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Paipaku, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Paipaku, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, Ltd., Honolulu.

1769-3m

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 129 FORT ST.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove most convincing.

In short,
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. Retail depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. 4. LITTLE'S (H. I.) AND CENTRAL DISPENSARY, 205, FORT STREET, HONOLULU, U. S. A.



Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. BACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.



THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

Has found its way to many of the plantations on the Islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by over-

seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it
STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR
"SUCCESS" FILTERS

We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

FRUIT OR MANGO PICKERS

We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR
TRAVELING EXPENSES
BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Mullins, French Chays, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.
These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

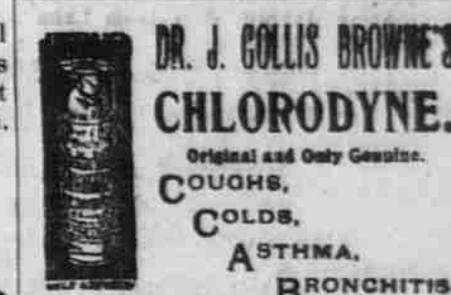
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

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